

## Hopeful signs emerge in U.K. strike

LONDON (R) — Signs emerged Friday that the two sides in Britain's seven-month-long miners' strike had edged slightly closer together, although fundamental differences remained. National Coal Board Chairman Ian MacGregor told reporters as he left the offices of the independent conciliation service ACAS for lunch that he accepted its plan for settling the dispute. This followed agreement Thursday by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) to a peace formula which proposed that a third party should mediate in the conflict. However, the two sides had not approved the same plan, and when Mr. MacGregor returned to ACAS later, he said the latest proposals centred on the rewriting of a controversial clause which has been at the centre of the dispute. The state-run Coal Board, seeking to close down 20 pits with the loss of 20,000 jobs, argues that pits which cannot be "beneficially developed" should close.

# Jordan Times

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## King cables good wishes to Spain

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday sent a congratulatory cable to King Juan Carlos of Spain on the occasion of the Spanish National Day, wishing the Spanish people further progress and prosperity.

## British delegation arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A British parliamentary delegation group, representatives of both the Conservative and Labour parties, arrived in Amman on a several-day visit to Jordan. During their visit the delegation members will hold talks with a number of Jordanian officials and visit one of the Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan.

## Prince Philip in Jeddah

JEDDAH (R) — Britain's Prince Philip arrived in the Saudi Arabian Red Sea port of Jeddah Thursday for a two-day visit in his capacity as president of the World Wildlife Fund, the Saudi Press Agency said.

## Peres, U.N. chief hold talks

NEW YORK (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres met Friday with Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. The two spent about 40 minutes with aides in a Manhattan hotel room. Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Benjamin Netanyahu, and U.N. Undersecretary General Brian Urquhart also attended the morning meeting at the Regency Hotel, aides said.

## 'U.S. will not delay UNESCO pullout'

PARIS (R) — A senior American official Friday ruled out any postponement of the U.S. pullout from UNESCO at the end of this year and said the chances of the Reagan administration changing its mind were "fairly slim." Assistant Secretary of State Gregory Newell said the U.S. would not delay its withdrawal until the end of 1985, a course which some other Western governments have urged it to follow.

## Czech Nobel laureate not to attend ceremony

STOCKHOLM (R) — Czechoslovak poet Jaroslav Seifert said in an interview published in Stockholm Friday that because of his poor health he would send one of his children to Stockholm to collect his 1984 Nobel Literature Prize in December. The Daily Svenska Dagbladet said Mr. Seifert, 83, was overjoyed at receiving the 1.65-million crown (\$190,000) award Thursday when the news was given to him in a Prague hospital where he is undergoing treatment for heart trouble.

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## Egyptian president, wife and high-level team end visit

# Jordan and Egypt agree on joint strategy, Mubarak says

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak returned home Thursday after a three-day state visit to Jordan during which he and His Majesty King Hussein held intensive talks centred on a joint Middle East strategy to achieve a just peace in the region in the wake of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan.

Upon arrival at Cairo airport, President Mubarak was quoted as saying "we are in agreement concerning the strategy to settle the Palestinian problem." He said, "Peace is our strategic goal." President Mubarak said the restoration of relations between Amman and Cairo on Sept. 25 after a five-year break following Egypt's 1979 Camp David treaty with Israel did not mean Jordan would join the U.S.-sponsored agreement. "We are not asking anyone to recognise Camp David. This issue belongs to us," the Egyptian president was quoted as saying by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. King Hussein said the visit — the first by an Egyptian President

Egypt was sincere about its support for the rights of Palestinians to return to their homeland "but that was not the main purpose of the visit."

The King was quoted by Petra as saying a firm date for a return visit by him to the Soviet Union was not arrived at yet, but it was not far off on a suitable date to be fixed.

At the conclusion of the three-day visit a joint communiqué, issued Thursday and carried by Petra, said: "The brotherly Egyptian-Jordanian encounter is a prelude to a new and effective cohesion which will consolidate common Arab action to confront serious difficulties facing the Palestine issue and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost their right to self-determination."

The communiqué said that a higher joint committee, to be co-chaired by the Jordanian and Egyptian prime ministers, would be formed to supervise bilateral cooperation in various fields. Specialised side committees would be formed to study a framework for cooperation in the various fields of specialisation towards achieving mutual interests and goals, the communiqué said. The accords would also help

strengthen support for "brotherly Iraq in its just battle, efforts to end the war (with Iran) and restore peace." It would boost Arab moves to assist Lebanon in solving its domestic problems and "end foreign occupation of its territory," the communiqué said.

The communiqué described President Mubarak's visit as "a historic event... everybody believes it is the start of a new political phase for both countries and for the entire region." In tackling problems facing the Arab Nation, "both sides acted in the same spirit which prompted Jordan to restore relations with Egypt," the communiqué said.

Egypt's Al-Ahram newspaper said Friday an agreement to seek an international Middle East conference was the most conspicuous result of talks between President Mubarak and King Hussein.

In an editorial, the semi-official Al-Ahram said "the most conspicuous trend in the Egyptian-Jordanian summit was the agreement... on a joint move by the two countries towards convening an international conference to deal with the Middle East."

Al-Ahram said such a conference would proceed on the basis of the Arabs' 1982 Fez peace

(Continued on page 2)

## SLA accused of new massacre of 5 in Israeli-occupied village

BEIRUT (R) — Five people were killed by unidentified who entered a village in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon Friday, and the Shi'ite Muslim militia Amal said the victims were villagers gunned down in the marketplace by Israeli-backed militia. Beirut police, quoting police telegrams from the south, said unidentified men entered the village of Libbaya in the western Bekaa Valley at 8:00 a.m. (0500 GMT) and shot dead five people. Libbaya is seven kilometres from the Shi'ite village of Sohmar, where Druze members of the pro-Israeli "South Lebanon Army" (SLA), last month massacred 13 people and wounded dozens after ordering them to gather in a village square. Militiamen of the SLA, which is paid, trained and armed by Israel to help combat resistance in the south, carried out the Sept. 20 massacre after an attack on an SLA patrol near Sohmar in which four militiamen died. Israeli military authorities banned Beirut-based reporters from

the south after the massacre, and Beirut police said Friday they were unable to identify the attackers in the latest killings.

But an Amal spokesman at the Beirut home of cabinet minister and Amal leader Nabih Berri said the killings were carried out by members of the SLA, which is headed by retired Lebanese Brigadier Antoine Lahad.

"At noon (0900 GMT) we received information from the area saying an armed group from the Lahad militia entered the village of Libbaya early this morning and asked several people to gather in the market and started shooting, killing five people and wounding several others," the spokesman said.

An unconfirmed report by Beirut's right-wing Falangist radio said gunmen killed five SLA militiamen in an ambush on a patrol in the western Bekaa Thursday night.

## 'Peace' ceremony

Meanwhile, the leaders of Soh-

## Iranians bomb Indian tanker

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iranian warplanes have bombed a small Indian oil tanker in the neutral waters south of the Iran-Iraq war zone in the Gulf, in what marine salvage executives here viewed as a low-key retaliation against Iraq's raid on a supertanker in the war zone three days ago.

The London-based Lloyds shipping intelligence unit identified the stricken ship as the 20,911-ton Jag Pari, owned by Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd. of Bombay.

Lloyds spokesman Roger Lowes told the Associated Press that an aircraft dropped three bombs, one of which hit the ship while three missed it.

The bomb, he said, hit a crane which was badly damaged, and "one seaman was injured by a shrapnel," he added.

"A spotter plane swooped over the Jag Pari at 1530 hours (1230 GMT) Thursday, before an Iranian jet fighter made four bombing attacks on it," said one salvage company executive, refusing to be identified. "The raiding jet missed the Jag Pari three times, but scored a hit the fourth time into the deck derek."

He confirmed that one unidentified crewman suffered a "slight injury," adding that the ship proceeded on for three hours towards its original destination, Kuwait.

Later on, the same source said, the Jag Pari was ordered by its owners to change its course and go to Bahrain for repairs.

The ship dropped anchor near the Bahrain coast shortly before sunset Friday.

Shipping sources speculated the owners of the Jag Pari wanted their ship as far away as possible from the Iran-Iraq war zone.

The ship was to have lifted a cargo of fuel oil from Kuwait, the Gulf port closest to the area of hostilities.

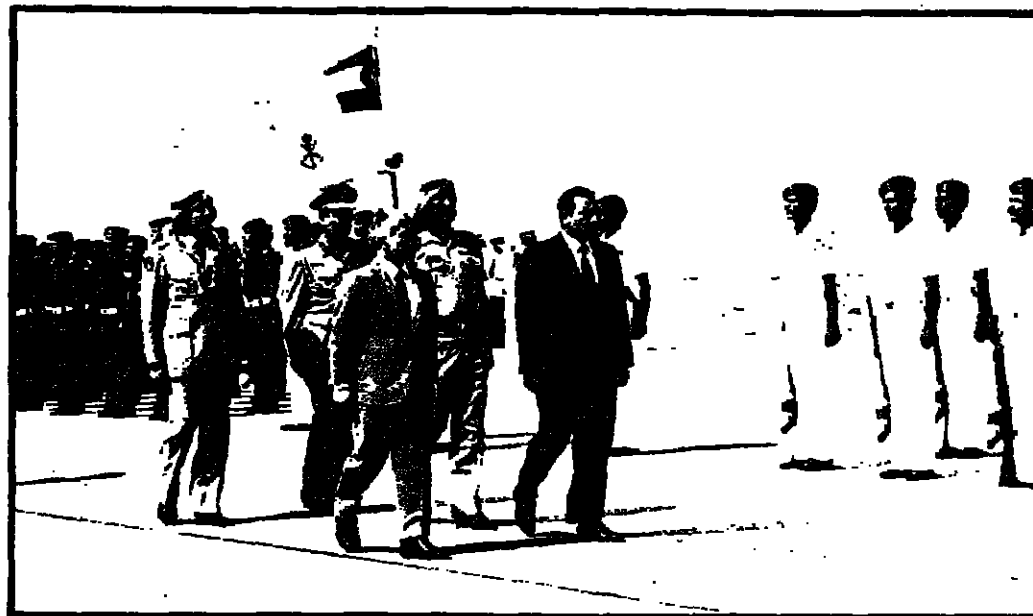
No distress signal was received by the Manama-based salvage offices at the time of the raid.

News of the attack was first picked up by the captain of a Greek-owned freighter anchored near Bahrain. The captain of the stricken tanker refused to be interviewed by Bahrain-based reporters who tried to reach him by radio.

"I will take no calls from reporters," the captain of the tanker told the radio operator. "Tell them to leave me alone."

## Rabat indicates summit bid failed

RABAT (R) — King Hassan Friday indicated that his proposal for a special Arab summit in Morocco this month had failed to win majority support among Arab heads of state and the meeting would not be held. He said that as current chairman of the Arab summit held in Fez in 1982 he had felt it his duty to try to convene a special summit to examine the implications of Jordan's re-establishment of relations with Egypt. Arab states broke relations with Cairo after its separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979. King Hassan said he had feared Jordan's decision would lead to the formation of "Arab coalitions" but it appeared that other Arab states differed in their evaluations of the renewed relations. The king's proposal was rejected by Syria and considered inopportune by other Arab states in view of an ordinary Arab summit due to be held next month in Saudi Arabia.



His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak inspect a guard of honour mounted in honour of the Egyptian leader at Aqaba airport prior to his departure after a three-day visit Thursday (Petra photo)

## Thatcher escapes IRA bomb at Brighton hotel

### King condemns Brighton attack

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher narrowly escaped assassination Friday when Irish guerrillas bombed her hotel and killed up to four people.

Fire chief Paul Jolley said two dead had been pulled out of the wrecked seven-storey Grand Hotel on Brighton's esplanade and two more people were buried under the debris.

He said one of those trapped was a Conservative Party peer — a member of the House of Lords. But Mr. Jolley declined to name any of the victims.

"We are assuming that the two still in there are dead," he told Reuters.

Mrs. Thatcher, who survived unhurt, went to the Conservative Party annual conference barely 12 hours later and denounced the attack by the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) as an attempt to cripple Britain's

democratically-elected government.

In defiant mood, Mrs. Thatcher declared: "It was an inhuman, indiscriminating attempt to massacre innocent, unsuspecting men and women staying in Brighton for our Conservative conference."

Nearly all Mrs. Thatcher's 26-member cabinet were staying in the hotel. All escaped unhurt

"I am certain that many in our world stand with the people, government of Jordan and myself in the strongest condemnation of this heinous crime," the King said in the cable.

"We thank the Almighty God for your safety and extend to yourself, and the bereaved families of the victims, our sincerest feelings of solidarity at this," the cable concluded.

except the minister regarded as her heir apparent, Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit.

Mr. Tebbit, 53, was buried in the rubble for four hours and finally dug out with chest injuries and a broken leg.

Mrs. Thatcher, just one day short of her 59th birthday and, looking untroubled by the attack, said the IRA had failed.

## Algiers stand prompts PLO to seek alternate PNC venue

By Lamis K. Andouli  
in Tunis

An air of anxiety and disappointment prevailed at the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) here Friday following the arrival in Algiers Wednesday of the leaders of four Syrian-backed PLO groups and the reluctance by Algerian leaders to approve a final date for convening a much delayed session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

The arrival of the Syrian-backed PLO leaders in Algiers, which according to informed PLO sources, came in response to a "serious" invitation by the Algerians, coincided with the departure from the Algerian capital of Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), after failing to talk Algeria into hosting the PNC without Syrian blessing.

A well-placed Palestinian official told the Jordan Times that Algerians have informed that they wanted "to hear the other side first before giving their final reply on hosting the PNC." The Algerians, however, have agreed on receiving a delegation from Fateh, the mainstream commando group and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's power base within the PLO, to exchange views on the matter next Tuesday.

Immediately after the return of Mr. Wazir from Algiers to Tunis on Wednesday night the Fateh Central Committee held an urgent meeting and decided to wait until Tuesday, when it will ask for a final position from the Algerian government.

Deeply dismayed by the Algerian position, the Central Committee has seriously discussed other alternatives to Algiers, although it still views Algiers to be the best venue for the PNC since key Palestinian factions are not likely to attend the PNC if it were held in another place.

According to senior Palestinian officials here, Amman and Baghdad are most likely alternatives

that are being discussed here on all levels in case the Algerians refused to host the PNC. The PLO leadership, however, will discuss these alternatives with a group of 80 independent Palestinian figures who have already arrived in Tunis for consultations.

The Palestinian leadership will meet with the Palestinian independents on Saturday to discuss with them the different options regarding the PNC venue.

The meeting will be chaired by Mr. Arafat and attended by the Central Committee of Fateh, representatives of all Palestinian factions which signed the Aden agreement and representatives of popular Palestinian organisations.

Mr. Hassan was also quoted as saying Jordan and Iraq have offered to play host to the Palestinian parliament-in-exile if it cannot be convened as planned in Algiers.

In a statement to the official Tunisian News Agency TAP, Mr. Hassan denied a report in a Kuwaiti newspaper that several Arab countries had refused to act as host to the PNC.

He confirmed, however, that Jordan and Iraq had offered to stage the meeting if the Algerians could not.

The London-based Arabic language newspaper Al Sharq Al Awsat said Thursday, that the Fateh Central Committee has decided to call the PNC for a meeting.

It said that the committee decided to invite 50 Palestinian personalities in the coming week for a meeting in Tunis to inform them of the latest developments and the obstacles placed before the PNC meeting over the past months.

A public opinion poll conducted by a Palestinian magazine in the occupied Arab territories has revealed a consensus among the Palestinians for holding the PNC meeting as soon as possible now that all mediation efforts for reconciliation between the PLO and Syria had failed.

"Al-Bayader Al-Siasi" which is published in the occupied West Bank said that any delay or further

postponement of the PNC meeting will constitute a danger for the march of the Palestinian people towards freedom.

Meanwhile in Damascus, the leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) was quoted as saying the PNC will be convened as soon as possible and that inter-PLO talks are currently under way to speed up preparations for the session.

Yusef Hawatneh, secretary-general of DFLP, one of the factions that signed an organisational and political agreement with Fateh in Aden last June, said all signatories to the agreement were anxious to hold the PNC at the earliest possible date.

Reuters adds: Algeria has not yet decided whether to host a proposed meeting of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, Khaled Al Hassan, spokesman for the Fateh Palestinian commando group, said Friday.

He was commenting to Reuters on conflicting reports in the Gulf press on whether the Algerians had decided for or against convening in their capital of the 17th session of the PNC.

Mr. Arafat and other Fateh chiefs discussed the issue Thursday night with Mr. Wazir (Abu Jihad), on his return from Algiers, where he met Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim.

Mr. Hassan said a final decision on the PNC, which has been repeatedly delayed by pressure from Syria and the factions it controls in the PLO, was expected to be taken by the politburo of the ruling FLN (National Liberation Front) party.

A delegation from the "national alliance" of pro-Syrian PLO factions arrived in Algiers Thursday night for talks with FLN leaders on what the Algerian news agency APS called "ways to consolidate unity in Palestinian ranks."

The visit is the first to be announced by the "national alliance" to Algiers since the Algerians and South Yemenis began a bid to reconcile Mr. Arafat and the Syrian-backed factions earlier this year.



# Injured crew of crippled Gulf tanker arrive home

HONG KONG (R) — A chartered air ambulance arrived Friday with five injured seamen from a Hong Kong tanker that was attacked by Iraqi aircraft in the Gulf on Monday.

A spokesman for the owners of the tanker, the World Knight, said one critically ill seaman had been left in a Tehran hospital.

Earlier Friday, 14 uninjured crew from the World Knight arrived in Hong Kong on a scheduled flight from Bahrain.

Nine crew — six from Hong Kong, two Britons and an Indian — were killed in the attack 65 kilometres south of Kharg Island.

The 114,573-ton ship, badly damaged in its accommodation section and bridge, was being towed south east probably towards Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, shipping sources said.

added they had expressly refused to talk to reporters.

Shipping sources said salvage tugs were currently standing by in an area of Qatar regarded as a danger zone because of fears the Iraqi attack would provoke Iranian retaliation on ships using Arab ports on the western side of the Gulf.

Many ships, however, were trying to reduce the chances of attack by travelling under cover of darkness in the area, a 110-mile strip between longitude 52 and 54 where Iranian planes have struck at least seven times since June.

The shipping sources estimated that about 80 per cent of the vessels passing through the area do so at night, almost double the number of a few weeks ago.



Spain's ambassador to Lebanon, Pedro Manuel de Aristegui, returns to work in his Beirut office Thursday after being kidnapped and held for four hours (AP wirephoto).

## Spain's envoy to Beirut refuses protection despite kidnapping

BEIRUT (R) — Most Western diplomats here work in fortress-like buildings due to fear of bombs or kidnappings, but Spain's slightly shabby seafaring embassy stands almost unprotected, and its diplomats move about unguarded.

Spain's ambassador to Lebanon, Pedro Manuel de Aristegui, says he plans to keep things that way, even though he was kidnapped on Wednesday by Shiite Muslim gunmen and held for four hours.

Soon after being freed from his captors by the Shiite militia "Amal," Mr. Aristegui said he would stick to his "open" attitude despite the dangers of Beirut.

"I will keep my open policy. I think it is the best one," said the bearded, 56-year-old diplomat. He was seized by gunmen demanding the release of two relatives held in Madrid after an attack last month on a Libyan diplomat.

Unlike the U.S., British, French, Italian and West German embassies, no steel gates or concrete barricades bristling with armed men guard Spain's embassy against car bomb attacks.

Only three Lebanese policemen protect it, though it is near Muslim suburbs where fundamentalist Shiite gunmen abound.

The cars parked under Mr. Aristegui's window are unthinkable at other embassies after last month's suicide car bombing of a U.S. embassy annex and warnings of more attacks on diplomats.

But Mr. Aristegui wants none of the armoured limousines, fortifications and carloads of lithe bodyguards with snub-nosed guns that protect many Western diplomats in Beirut.

Few of them have the Spanish envoy's experience of survival in trouble spots wracked by civil war and guerrilla violence.

As ambassador in Managua in 1979, during Nicaragua's civil war, he mounted an airborne evacuation of 30,000 foreigners.

As governor of Spain's troubled Basque province of Guipuzcoa in 1980-82, he carried a pistol as protection against Basque guerrillas — and he says when he drew it on Wednesday his captors were so nervous he could have shot them.

## Sharaf due in Tunisia Sunday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Laila Sharaf is due to start a four-day visit to Tunisia on Oct. 17 after the conclusion of the Arab information ministers' standing committee meeting in the Tunisian capital.

During the visit, Mrs. Sharaf will hold talks with Tunisian officials dealing with information cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia and is expected to sign an agreement in this respect. The minister will also tour archaeological and cultural sites in Tunis, and other cities.

Mrs. Sharaf is due to leave Amman on Sunday for the Arab information ministers' meeting which is scheduled to open on Monday.

In the three-day meeting, the ministers are expected to discuss a pan-Arab information strategy and a working paper for launching an information campaign to serve Arab causes in the United States and other countries.

The ministers are also scheduled to discuss subjects pertaining to the Arab League's information policies.

To prepare for the ministers' parley, the standing Arab information committee opened a three-day meeting in Tunis. It will prepare the agenda for the ministers' talks, and will discuss a plan for Arab information and cultural offensive in support of the Arab people in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon and the occupied Arab lands in Palestine.

Jordan is represented at the standing committee meeting by Information Under Secretary Michel Hamaneh.

## Turkish militant killed by police in Istanbul

ISTANBUL (R) — A leftist militant was killed and another wounded during an armed clash with police in Istanbul Thursday, informed sources said Friday.

The militants were believed to be from the left-wing underground organisation Dev-Yol (revolutionary way), they said.

The sources said police raided a house where the two militants were hiding in Silivrikapi district of Istanbul. One was killed in an armed clash and the other captured after being wounded by automatic weapon fire.

Information obtained from the wounded man led police to another house in Merter district of the city, where they recovered two hand grenades, another automatic rifle and ammunition.

Informed sources said the police were continuing operations and Turkish newspapers were banned from reporting the incident by martial law authorities.

Meanwhile a Turkish army captain was killed by guerrillas in an area where security forces have repeatedly come under attack from Kurdish guerrillas, martial law authorities said Thursday.

They said Yalcin Aydin, captain of the gendarmerie in the town of Beytusebap in Hakkari province, was killed.

## World 'less interested' in Palestine issue — Shamir

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir believes world leaders are "less concerned" about the Palestinian issue than in recent years, a spokesman said Friday.

Spokesman Avi Pazner told reporters Mr. Shamir had gained this impression during meetings in the last three weeks at the United Nations with foreign ministers from 39 Western, East European and Third World countries.

"In all of these talks, one element was very prominent, which was the lessening of interest in the Palestinian question, in many conversations the subject (of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip) was not mentioned at all," Mr. Pazner said.

He said he believed this was mainly an outcome of Israel's 1982 Lebanon invasion that forced the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to evacuate its bases in South Lebanon and Beirut.

He said another reason why less world attention was focused on the 1.3 million Palestinians in the occupied areas may be that the United States "isn't dealing with the problem," and was putting less pressure on Israel than before to resolve the issue.

The official contended that other factors in the change were that "relative calm" prevailed in the Palestinian-populated areas Israel occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and that the oil crisis brought about by an Arab oil embargo in the 1970s had faded.

He said the meetings, which included talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, were marked "by a lack of criticism of the outcomes" of Israel's Lebanon invasion.

## U.N. prepares report on Israeli pullout

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — A U.N. team has toured southern Lebanon to prepare a report on positions U.N. forces would take up if Israeli troops withdrew, Israeli military sources said.

They said the group, including several UNIFIL (U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon) officers, toured areas around the Israeli frontier at the Awali River Thursday.

Sources with the U.N. group said it visited the Ain Al Helweh

Palestinian refugee camp and the Awali, Ghazieh and Qenarit areas.

The independent daily An Nahar said on Sept. 29 that Israel and Lebanon were considering a U.S. proposal to transfer the UNIFIL headquarters from a Lebanese town near the Israeli border to Ghazieh, seven kilometres south of the Awali River.

It was also proposed to increase UNIFIL from its current 5,700

men to 14,000, the newspaper said.

Israel has said it will not withdraw from the South unless its northern border is secured against possible attack by Palestinian commandos based in the South.

Israeli officials have insisted the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" should play a role with UNIFIL in maintaining security after the withdrawal, a condition Lebanon rejects.

## 'Signing of Moscow treaty does not mean policy shift in North Yemen'

BAHRAIN (R) — The signing of a friendship and cooperation treaty between Moscow and Sanaa this week is unlikely to bring about drastic changes in North Yemen's foreign policy, Western diplomats in the region said.

They said North Yemen had always been on good terms with the Kremlin. "We expect no drastic changes in North Yemen's policy... there is nothing spectacular in the treaty," one diplomat said.

The 20-year treaty, signed on

Tuesday by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, provides for economic and trade cooperation. But it makes no mention of specific military links, unlike a similar treaty Moscow has with South Yemen.

In what the diplomats said was an apparent signal to Saudi Arabia, North Yemen's main financial backer, that no policy changes were expected, the official Sanaa newspaper Al Thawra said Thursday.

rsday the treaty did not mean North Yemen had fallen into the Soviet orbit.

"On the contrary, it shows its balanced relations with the world," the paper added.

It said: "The treaty stresses sovereignty, independence and non-interference in internal affairs... It is just an expression of solidarity between our two countries and it does not mean we are undermining anybody else's interests."

## Kyprianou, Denktash leave for U.N. talks

NICOSIA (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash left Cyprus Friday on their way to the United Nations in New York for a second round of talks on the future of their divided island.

Mr. Denktash, who unilaterally declared a Turkish Cypriot republic in Northern Cyprus last November, told reporters before leaving that a third round may be needed.

The aim of the talks, which open on Monday, is to set up a federal system of government reintegrating Mr. Kyprianou's internationally-recognised government and that of the Turkish Cypriot Republic, which is recognised only by Turkey.

The island has been divided into

an ethnic Turkish north and Greek south since 1974, when Turkish troops invaded after a coup in Nicosia backed by the junta then ruling in Athens.

The first round of talks last month, when the two sides had separate meetings with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez Cuellar, ended inconclusively. Mr. Denktash described them as positive. Mr. Kyprianou said they were not yet satisfactory.

Speaking at Ercan Airport in the Turkish sector, Mr. Denktash said the third round might be necessary "because Kyprianou does not intend to have a top-level meeting with me without delay."

The two leaders have not met since 1979.

"Our main objective is to set up a bi-zonal federal republic and a

common central government with the Greek Cypriots. If both sides see the same target and if they accept one another as equals, this is an easy job," he added.

Both sides have been accusing the other of intransigence during the first round but the government has made no comment on the likely outcome of the second.

In recent statements, however, Mr. Kyprianou has said the Greek Cypriot side would take part in good faith and with "an earnest desire to achieve progress towards a solution based on the U.N. charter and U.N. resolutions on Cyprus."

Mr. Denktash is accompanied by Necati Muir Ereken, Foreign Minister of the Turkish Cypriot Republic.

TV & RADIO	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>	20:30 Just A Minute
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	21:00 News Summary
<b>Morning Programmes</b>	21:05 Country Music
06:00 Sports	21:55 News Summary
06:20 Children's Programme	22:00 Play of the Week
06:30 English	22:00 News Summary
06:50 First Aid	22:05 Classical Concert
17:00 Koran	22:10 News Headlines
17:15 Cartoons	
17:20 Children's Programme	
18:20 News Summary	
18:30 Folklore Stories	
18:35 Hajj Mazen	
19:30 Programmes Review	
19:35 The Whole Week (News Programme)	
20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Local Programme	
20:40 Arabic Series	
21:00 Varieties	
22:00 Arabic Film	
22:05 News in Arabic	
22:10 Film Contd.	
<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b>	
18:00 French Programme	
19:00 News in French	
19:30 News in Hebrew	
20:30 Comedy: Sorry	
21:10 Saturday Variety Show	
22:00 News in English	
22:15 Film	
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	
& partly on 95.6 KHz, SW	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newdesk	
08:00 Morning Show	
10:00 News Summary	
10:05 Morning Show	
11:00 News Summary	
11:05 Pop Session	
12:00 News Summary	
12:05 Pop Session	
13:00 News Summary	
13:05 Pop Session	
14:00 News Bulletin	
14:10 Jordan Weekly	
14:30 Music	
15:00 Concert Hour	
16:00 News Summary	
16:05 Instrumentals	
17:00 Old Favourites	
17:30 Special Feature	
17:35 Music	
18:00 News Summary	
18:05 Top Twenty	
19:00 News	
19:30 Date with a Star	
20:00 Good Old Days	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>	
<b>EXHIBITIONS</b>	
An exhibition of original paintings of "glorious and brilliant Jordan" by leading contemporary British artists at the British Council (until Oct. 25).	
* "Between Art and Industry" — organized by Gorte Institute in cooperation with Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan, Saturday 11 a.m. at the Faculty of Engineering, University of Jordan.	
* Hungarian Industries Exhibition from 13 to 15 October at Amra Hotel.	
<b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b>	
Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267	
American Centre - 44371	
British Council - 36147-8	
French Cultural Centre - 47009	
Greek Institute - 41993	
Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre - 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre - 39777	
Haya Arts Centre - 665195	
Hussien Youth City - 667181	
Y.W.C.A. - 41793	
Y.W.M.C.A. - 664251	
Amman Municipal Library - 36111	
University of Jordan Library - 843555	
<b>MUSEUMS</b>	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, (Friday and official holidays) 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays) 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luweidh, Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	
<b>CHURCHES</b>	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24390.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweidh, 37440.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 22541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 41559.	
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 771331.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.	
Assam International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 81654.	
<b>PRAYER TIMES</b>	
06:15 (Sunrise) Doha	
11:23 Dhah	
14:40 'Aur	
17:07 Maghreb	
18:32 'Isha	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b>	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53230, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.	
<b>ARRIVALS</b>	
05:50 Cairo (MS)	
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)	
09:30 Aqaba (RJ)	
09:30 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)	
09:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)	
09:45 Riyadh (RJ)	
09:45 Jeddah (RJ)	
09:45 Dhahran (RJ)	
10:00 Beirut (RJ)	
10:00 Cairo (RJ)	
10:45 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)	
12:20 Moscow (SU)	
12:30 Larnaca (CY)	
14:40 Kuwait (KU)	
17:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)	
18:00 Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ)	
18:10 Paris, Damascus (AF)	
18:30 Cairo (RJ)	
18:45 Rome, Damascus (AZ)	
19:00 Tripoli (RJ)	
19:25 Beirut (MEA)	
20:50 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)	
20:50 Cairo (MS)	
06:45 Cairo (RJ)	
01:10 Baghdad (RJ)	
<b>DEPARTURES</b>	
05:45 Cairo (RJ)	
06:10 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)	
06:30 Beirut (RJ)	
06:50 Cairo (MS)	
07:15 Aqaba (RJ)	
07:25 Beirut (MEA)	
08:30 Kuwait (KU)	
11:15 Tripoli (RJ)	
11:45 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)	
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)	
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)	
14:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)	
14:30 Rome (RJ)	
14:30 Moscow (SU)	
14:30 Larnaca (CY)	
14:30 Bahrain, Doha, Muscat (GF)	
14:30 Cairo (RJ)	
15:30 Kuwait (KU)	
15:30 Jeddah (RJ)	
20:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	
<b>MARITIME TRAFFIC</b>	
Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:	
- Haricot II	
- Konkak Doris	
- Al Zahra	
- Florida	
- Mercurio Arabia	
- Karum	
Amin Kewar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (fax lines) at your service.	
<b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b>	
Local sell/buy rates in f.d.s.	
Belgian franc	64/ 64.5
Dutch guilder	114.4/ 115
Egyptian guinea	324.6/ 330.6
French franc	42/ 42.5
Irqi dinar	362.5/ 369.8
Italian lire (for 100)	20.8/ 21
Japanese yen (for 100)	160.9/ 161.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1332.3/ 1337
Lebanese lira	51.8/ 52.7
Omani riyal	1148.3/ 1156.6
Qatari riyal	109.7/ 110.5
Saudi riyal	112.5/ 113
Swedish crown	45.8/ 46.1
Swiss franc	157.1/ 158
UAE dirham	44.2/ 45.1
U.S. sterling pound	499.6/ 492.6
U.S. dollar	400/ 402
W. German mark	128.8/ 129.6
<b>WEATHER</b>	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be warm and dry with clouds at different altitudes. Winds will be southerly and sometimes dusty. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with clouds at different altitudes and winds will be southerly moderate to fresh.	
Low/high temperature in deg.C.	
Amman	18/32
Aqaba	24/38
Dhahran	16/31
Jordan Valley	23/38
Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 32.5, Aqaba 38.5. Humidity readings: Amman 17 per cent, Aqaba 18 per cent.	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>	
Ambulance	193, 775111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	775121
Civil Defence	661111
Fire headquarters	22203-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	771125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08) 53333
<b>HOSPITALS</b>	
Hussien Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	44281-9
Aklich Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malha, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shamsi	66171-4
Shamsi Hospital	66013
University Hospital	84584
Al-Mushar Hospital	667158
The Islamic, Abadi	66164
Al-Ahli, Abadi	665292
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	77701-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111
Army, Marks	91611
<b>IRIB</b>	
Dr. Radwan Al Sa'd	73877
Al Qudus pharmacy	3443
<b>ZARQA:</b>	
Dr. Tarq Hijawi	85447
Al Shifa's pharmacy	(-)
<b>GENERAL</b>	
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Ministry of Tourism	42211
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	666176
Telephone:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	17
Overseas calls	17



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# Peres's visit: A new dimension

By Musa Keilani

CLAUDIA WRIGHT'S press scoop is the ideal preparatory platform for the Israeli prime minister's arrival in Washington on Oct. 8, 1984. His statements there reiterated the same concept of Israel as a "strategic asset" to the United States, a formidable ally which needs a quick economic remedy to salvage its economy before unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon.

Claudia Wright's press scoop on June 1, 1984 revealed that "Israel has been supplied with the means to neutralise the Stinger missile guidance system".

This gift to Israel was awarded to eradicate the fears of Israel's lobby in the Congress regarding what was the intended sale of 1,200 missiles to Saudi Arabia and 1,600 Stingers to Jordan. The Saudi deal was reduced later in May 1984 to 400 missiles, and Kuwait was denied any.

So, what would be Peres's demands other than the im-

mediate one billion dollar package aid to precede the budgetary subsidy of \$2.5 billion aid approved in May 1984.

Peres's visit is politically oriented much more than being economically oriented.

Since Israel failed to be legitimised as a "regional superpower" in the area after what happened in Lebanon, she needs now to rectify the situation politically through other means.

Would the United States succumb this time to Israel's pressures on one side and the lobby of Thomas A. Dine of American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) on the other side?

It would be really naive to expect the Arab people abiding by any more U.S. bias which was sustained so far.

The anti-American reaction to that flagrant partiality was till now confined to individualistic revulsion through

explosions and assassinations. But with more prejudice in favour of Israel, Arab states will be the initiators of a wide-scale reaction. The long record of U.S. anti-Arab bias does not tolerate much more. Recent examples of that long record include:

\* U.S. approved of Israel's invasion of Lebanon four months before the attack, as revealed by the Israeli writer Zee Schipp in March 1983.

\* The military support given by the U.S. marines to the Lebanese Falangist days before the massacres of Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps.

\* The U.S. marines in Lebanon dropped their role as a "peacekeeping" team to exercise fire power against Druze, sunni, and Shiite opponents of the Maronite Falange, which consequently led to the suicide attack in which 264 Americans were killed and which precipitated their order to withdraw on Feb. 7, 1984.

\* The U.S. administration withdrew on March 21, 1984 a proposal to sell 1,200 Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia and 1,600 to Jordan due to the pressure of "AIPAC" despite of what was announced in the press, and not denied by officials, that Israel was supplied by means to neutralise the guidance system of the Stinger missile. Moreover, Saudi Arabia is still denied bomb-racks since 1978 for its F. 15 jets, which the Saudis bought as part of a \$4 billion annual military budget.

\* The U.S. administration turned a blind eye to what was announced by Ambassador James E. Atkins, and published in The Christian Science Monitor on May 30, 1984, that U.S.-operated AWACS plane based in Riyadh tracked Israeli planes overflying north Lebanon daily on their way to Iran through Turkey, supplying Iran with spare parts and sophisticated weapons.

hasticated weapons.

\* The strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel was announced by President Reagan in November 1983. According to the Israeli paper Ha'aretz of April 22, 1983, the agreement included "the formation of a joint political-military group and joint military exercises. Permission for Israel to buy cluster bombs and to buy cluster bomb fuses enabling it to produce its own bombs. Moreover, it allows the stockpiling in Israel of U.S. equipment, an increase in military and economic aid and an increase in the amount that will be given in grants, establishment of a free trade arrangement, a special exemption for Israel from Foreign Military Sales Laws.

\* The Pentagon approved the purchase of the Israeli (RPVs), remote pilotless vehicles and reconnaissance aircraft for the navy. The purchase will cost \$106 million for this year. Moreover, Israel received \$550 million to finance the construction of "Lavit", a new fighter plane, in U.S. military aid.

\* Another item in that long record of bias is the United States vetoes against any U.N. Security Council draft resolution condemning or criticising Israeli aggressions and arbitrary measures in South Lebanon and the West Bank, or pertaining to the Israeli settlements on Arab territory.

In conclusion, the U.S. bias towards Israel has already caused the Arabs disillusion, frustration and humiliation. It is doubtful if moderate Arab statesmen can put up with a lot more. It is indicative and belittling now to recall H.M. King Hussein's interview with the New York Times of March 15, 1984 in which he mentioned that "the United States was succumbing to Israeli dictates".

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Thursday's

### Al Ra'i: Israeli apprehensions

AS THE Jordanian-Egyptian summit talks were underway in Amman the leaders of the United States and Israel were holding another summit to discuss Jordan and the Egyptian-Israeli relations as well as U.S. assistance to Israel. Just before the Jordanian-Egyptian summit started, President Mubarak's political advisor Osama Al Baz announced in Amman that Israel constitutes a danger to world peace and Egypt is firmly committed to the defence of the Arab Nation.

Both King Hussein and President Mubarak have voiced their commitment to the liberation of Arab territories and freeing their inhabitants from Israeli occupation. They both renewed a call for Arab solidarity and unified Arab action to confront the enemies of the Arabs. On the other hand, it was announced in Washington that the U.S. will give Israel \$1,200 million to support its ailing economy.

In the face of the Israeli-U.S. challenges and threats, the Egyptian-Jordanian summit was firm and was strong. It proved to be the first serious attempt for thwarting the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy. This summit has worried Israeli prime minister Shimon Peres who said that he would examine Israeli-Egyptian relations after his return. Israeli officials voiced their apprehension that the Jordanian-Egyptian summit would force the U.S. to think of a new initiative to settle the Middle East issue.

### Al Dustour: For a stronger position

IN HIS meeting with Egyptian journalists, King Hussein said that Jordan's restoration of relations with Egypt was only one step on the path to re-establishing normal relations among Arab states. He said that the two countries aim at bolstering Arab solidarity to enable the Arab states to overcome the present state of weakness and divisions. At the meeting, the King also made it clear that Jordan will continue its present policy of supporting the PLO's legitimate leadership and opposing any attempts aimed at imposing hegemony over the Palestinian organisation, because the PLO should remain the leader of the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom.

On Iraq, the King said that Jordan will continue to honour its commitment and support the Iraqi people in the face of Iranian aggression.

In view of the U.S. failure to honour its commitments and the Israel-United States strategic cooperation, Jordan, the King said, will have to bolster its defences and will continue its drive to bring about solidarity among the Arab states. He warned that U.S. help to Israel will encourage the Zionist state to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab Nation.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Furthering standing cooperation

THE JORDANIAN-Egyptian talks were not aimed at establishing a relationship between the two countries, because such a relationship had always existed. The leaders of both countries are rather concerned over the situation in the Arab region, and their meeting was aimed at stopping further deterioration in inter-Arab relations and for establishing a meeting point for the Arabs and expanding the basis of understanding among the Arab governments. President Mubarak and King Hussein are keen on reunifying Arab ranks and mobilising the nation's efforts and resources. What is required at present is the establishment of a strong basis for organising relations among the Arabs and laying the foundation for joint action.

The Hussein-Mubarak summit talks were designed to infuse a new hope in the hearts of millions of Arab people throughout the Arab World and in the occupied Arab territories. Though bilateral economic and trade cooperation and the exchange of expertise and experience in the agricultural, industrial, mining and tourism affairs were discussed, yet these form only one step towards the far reaching goals of the Arab Nation. The two leaders' meeting was just the beginning for a wider scope of cooperation among Arab states.

Friday's

### Al Ra'i: Promoting Arab interests

IN THE light of the statements by His Majesty King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and the press communique issued in both Amman and Cairo in the aftermath of the Egyptian President's visit to Jordan, the following important results came up to crown the Jordanian-Egyptian summit:

First: Agreement to a joint strategy for defending the Palestine question and Arab rights.

Second: Laying down the basis for building a comprehensive Arab solidarity.

Third: Opening wide scopes for a real and ideal cooperation in all fields between the countries.

Fourth: Promoting our existence as a nation in the area.

Fifth: Starting a new stage in the political life of both countries and the whole area.

Thus, the Jordanian-Egyptian summit has defined the landmarks for the current stage and crystallised the method of Joint Arab Work with a view to moving it from the stage of waiting to a stage of implementation. This positive outcome places all leaderships in Arab countries before a national and historic responsibility, represented in taking the initiative to actually reach with their responsibilities and extending bridges for building Arab solidarity, which is the only means for saving Arabs from present divisions and disunity and enabling them to build their self-force, which is indispensable for restoring usurped rights.

The delicate stage our Arab people are passing through does not allow for more abuse and self-blame, particularly as Jordan and Egypt have opened the door wide before real Arab solidarity and started building it. History will testify that the Jordanian-Egyptian summit was not but a response to the aspirations of Arab crowds and a real practice of national responsibility at the highest level.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Responding to pressing need

THE JORDANIAN-Egyptian meeting came as a response to pressing demands warranted by the nature of the stage our Arab World is passing through. The official communique issued at the end of the visit by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak clearly indicates the start of a new stage of Arab work, based on firm basis of national effort and taking into consideration the faults of the past.

The atmosphere in which the talks were held was derived from the interest by both leaders to rally Arabs and achieve Arab solidarity, which is the hope and only weapon to remedy all divisions.

The Palestinian question is in need of Arab solidarity because it is the backbone of Palestinian struggle and the umbrella for joint Arab work in facing the difficulties encountered by the Palestinian question. It is also the only means for restoring the legitimate Palestinian rights, at the head of which lies the right to self-determination and repatriation.

Not only the Palestine question is in dire need of Arab solidarity, but also Lebanon and Iraq, which suffer from the consequences of war. They need Arab solidarity to help them overcome their difficulties and restore their security and stability.

Arab citizens who suffered too much from isolation, disunity and disputes are also in need of Arab solidarity to restore their freedoms in work, stability and move between the Arab countries. Arab crowds everywhere in the Arab World are looking forward to the Jordanian-Egyptian move along the path of positive Arab work, because such a move marks the start of a serious epoch towards cohesion between two Arab peoples.

## Experts optimistic on atomic spread 20 years after China blast

By Christopher Hanson  
Reuter

LONDON — Twenty years after China tested its first atomic bomb, Western arms control officials say there is reason to hope the spread of nuclear weapons is being contained.

They point to the following factors:

— China's decision this year to join the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), one of whose goals is to prevent commercial nuclear power byproducts, being used to make weapons.

— Moscow's agreement last month to allow IAEA inspection of its commercial power reactors, a move Western diplomats hope will aid cooperation against the spread of nuclear arms.

— The high cost of producing atomic bombs, which could put a nuclear weapons programme out of reach of poor nations.

— The historical record since China tested its first bomb on Oct. 16, 1964. China became the first new nuclear power since France in 1960. The United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain are the only other acknowledged nuclear-armed states.

The Chinese blast stoked speculation that nuclear weapons would soon spread to many nations, but since 1964 no other country has admitted establishing a nuclear arsenal.

India staged a "peaceful" 1974 test blast but says it has no nuclear arms and no nuclear missile delivery system.

"The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) has been quite successful," said British government arms control adviser David Sumner, referring to a 16-year-old pact under which nuclear states pledge to forego atomic weapons and nuclear-armed nations agree to sell them civilian reactors.

No signatory had withdrawn

from the NPT but 122 have signed.

Not everyone is so optimistic, partly because several potential nuclear powers — including Israel, South Africa, Pakistan, and Argentina — have not signed the NPT.

Others are concerned over the spread of nuclear expertise. Plutonium, a commercial nuclear power byproduct used as fuel in some reactors, can also be used to make bombs. A ship which left France last week carrying plutonium for a Japanese reactor is under naval guard and U.S. satellite surveillance.

Another worry is that the quickening atomic arms race has undermined superpower influence on the proliferation issue. At an IAEA meeting last month Pakistan's top nuclear scientist, Munir Ahmad Khan, said: "They are losing the moral force for persuading others from following this dangerous course."

Moscow's decision to allow IAEA inspection of its civilian reactors, as Washington and London have done since the 1970s, could help defuse that sort of criticism. It also removes an irritant, from the otherwise strongly cooperative relationship between the superpowers on proliferation issues.

Unlike non-nuclear weapons states, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain are not required to open their reactors to inspections by the Vienna-based IAEA. But Washington had been urging Moscow to allow them in as an example to others.

Some Western officials believe Moscow agreed to do so partly to defuse anticipated criticism from "Third World" states at an NPT review conference in Geneva next year.

A U.S. arms control official said, in London last month that the move could indicate more Kremlin flexibility regarding on-site

verification of arms agreements — a nettlesome issue in past negotiations. NATO officials hope superpower nuclear arms talks, suspended since late last year, will resume by spring.

Progress in negotiations before the NPT review conference gets under way next September would take some of the force out of anticipated "Third World" accusations that the superpowers are flouting an NPT pledge to pursue nuclear disarmament.

Delegates are meeting in Geneva this week to plan the conference agenda. China has not signed the NPT, but Western diplomats said its decision to take up IAEA membership was a step forward and welcomed its oral pledges not to help spread nuclear weapons.

But Chinese membership has not been an unmitigated blessing, as far as the West is concerned. China backed IAEA resolutions last month censuring Israel and South Africa and demanding that they open all their nuclear reactors to international inspection.

The U.S. delegation said the move was discriminatory because some nations which have barred inspection were not criticised.

President Reagan has initiated a controversial Sino-U.S. nuclear cooperation pact but has delayed sending it to Congress because of opposition there. Some U.S. senators have accused China of helping Pakistan build nuclear weapons.

U.S. Senator Alan Cranston said last June he had evidence that Pakistan had the means to build 12 nuclear bombs before 1990. China denies aiding Pakistan, which denies making nuclear bombs.

One ally in the fight against nuclear weapons spread is "Third World" poverty, says a London-based U.S. energy official. Many nations simply lack the funds to build atomic bombs.

## Women, food and the flight to the city

By Phil O'Keefe  
and  
Barry Munslow

When men leave the farms to seek urban fortunes, the work of the women left behind increases. Labour erosion in the countryside leads to soil erosion and deforestation. Programmes to improve "Third World" agriculture must be designed around the women who are growing the food.

NAIROBI — As dawn lifts over western Kenya, groups of women make their way to the fields. They belong to a vast, informal network of self-help groups, sharing the tasks of planting, hoeing and weeding. The dawn mist wears the ground, and the women capture this moisture for their crops as they turn the soil over.

But the early start is also necessary because the working days of these women, and of women throughout Africa and the developing world, are gradually becoming longer and harder.

The women are casualties of rural-urban migration. The young men go to town looking for jobs, taking labour out of the countryside. In theory, the men send money home, increasing the income of the peasant household. But the large numbers of men searching for city work depresses wages; saving is hard. Remittances back to rural families are low, infrequent and often cease altogether.

Back on the farm, the task of keeping the peasant household together becomes more difficult. Without the men to work and without money to buy better tools or hire labour, women must work

harder. They are not only the hewers of wood and drawers of water, they are the main agricultural labour force.

To make ends meet, many do piece work on neighbouring commercial farms. Such work is available only at limited times in the agricultural cycle, mainly during planting and harvesting. But it is during precisely these times that the women should be planting and harvesting on their own farms. If they harvest late, they may lose produce due to pests and water damage; if they plant late, their seeds may get less rain.

The vicious cycle gets tighter. Poor harvests force the women to buy food. This leaves less money to invest in farm equipment. They must do more piece work on commercial farms.

Looking for other ways of making money, many cut trees to provide fuelwood and charcoal for the city markets. The wood is "free," available for the labour of cutting and carrying. The peasants do not plant trees because it would make no economic sense to do so. Replanting takes time and energy, both of which are scarce, and would further reduce their income.

But the environmental consequences of this fuelwood trade also reduce peasant farmers' incomes. As trees go, floods become more frequent, more severe; and streams and springs dry up more often in dry seasons. The national economy suffers as rivers carry more silt, and hydroelectric and irrigation projects suffer.

In some parts of the Kenyan highlands, more than two and a half lorry loads of soil are washed from each hectare each year (a lorry load per acre). The typical official response is a demand for more soil conservation work.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation has argued that, on a hill with a 30-degree slope, the construction of three or four bench terraces to limit erosion would require the excavation and back-filling of some 1,500 cubic metres of earth.

This task alone, excluding the construction of sheltered drainage canals, soil improvement and fertiliser application, would require more than 400 labour days. How can peasant households, especially those without men, do such work when they can barely handle all the day-to-day farm jobs?

One way rural families can find more farm labour, at relatively low cost, is to have more children. Having more children, like cutting down more trees, is a logical response to prevailing conditions. But this rational response by individuals is irrational on a national level. Kenya's population of 18 million will double in only 18 years — the world's fastest population growth rate.

Many southern African states are based on labour migration economies and have similar labour shortages in the countryside. South Africa, through the establishment of so-called "homelands" for blacks, has actually institutionalised rural environmental degradation. Apartheid requires women and children to live in the countryside, while the national economy requires husbands and fathers to work in the mines and factories.

Though women are running many "Third World" farms today, few agricultural advisers are women: fewer are foresters and fewer still are engineers. Systems are being developed to farm without tilling the soil; these conserve soil fertility, water, energy and labour. But they will come to nothing if the experts developing them cannot get them across to the women agricultural producers and household providers.

If such fundamental changes do not occur, debt will force more rural families to sell out and move to the cities. Wages will be further depressed.

Soil erosion has to do with wind and water. But it is the lack of rural labour that starts the cycle of erosion, the poverty of rural households that creates deforestation and, most ironically, it is migration to the towns that sustains rural poverty. As this migration accelerates the process of soil erosion, the chances of a nation feeding itself recede. The people's future, along with the soil, is washed out from under them. — EARTHSCAN feature.

## Mulroney's new look after a few weeks

By Paul Majendie  
Reuter

OTTAWA — Within few weeks of taking office as prime minister, Canadian Conservative leader Brian Mulroney has been rebuilding bridges with the United States and pitching hard for foreign investment.

With one in nine Canadians out of work and the country still emerging tentatively from the recession, he says: "My priority is people and making sure they have jobs."

Mr. Mulroney, handed the biggest parliamentary majority in Canadian history after his landslide election victory on Sept. 4, is certainly not painting a rosy picture as he takes over the reins of power after 20 years of Liberal rule.

Apparently bracing Canadians for some tough austerity measures to reduce a \$26 billion deficit, he warned at his first news conference: "The finances of this country are not in a happy situation by a long shot."

The first step he took for trade-oriented Canada was to go to Washington to meet President Reagan. Together their two countries do about \$100 billion worth of trade a year.

Mr. Mulroney promised in his election campaign to improve relations with the United States, patchy at best under Liberal leader Pierre Trudeau.

Mr. Trudeau, who once said that having the United States as a neighbour was "like sleeping next

to an elephant," had particularly annoyed the U.S. administration and business community with his economic nationalism.

A prime target for attack was the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA), which businessmen said was too stringent in its screening procedures for would-be investors.

Another was the National Energy Programme that sought to "Canadianise" the mainly U.S.-dominated oil and gas industry.

Mr. Mulroney, a former mining executive who once headed a U.S. subsidiary in Canada, moved quickly to defuse those complaints.

FIRA has been renamed Investment Canada and its prime aim in future will be to review "major investment proposals of national economic significance only."

Ottawa will also switch to tax incentives for the energy industry and away from exploration grants that had been given specifically to Canadian companies.

Canada and the United States have the world's largest bilateral trading relationship.

But resource-rich Canada has not bounced back from the recession and its economic growth rate is a mere 3.2 per cent compared with 7.5 in the United States.

Seventy per cent of Canada's trade is with the Americans and Mr. Mulroney was quick to make his sales pitch at the White House two weeks ago.

He said the first task of his government is economic renewal.







## Talking straight Marwan Muasher

### Beachgoers lose their favourite slice of sand

By Donald J. Frederick

WASHINGTON — Observant beachgoers who suspect their favourite slice of sand has retreated this year may be right.

It probably has. Beaches around the world are eroding, because the oceans are rising.

Orrin H. Pilkey, a marine geologist at Duke University, says a typical Texas beach erodes about five feet a year, and one in North Carolina, two to three feet. New York sand-lovers lose two to six feet, he estimates.

"A lot of people won't believe these figures," says Pilkey. "They plunk themselves down at the shore and contentedly observe that the beach looks the same this year." But whether they realise it or not, more shorelines are retreating.

#### Blamed on melting ice

Many scientists think the rise in sea levels and the resulting erosion are caused by a warming trend in the atmosphere, which is causing ocean waters to expand the glaciers to retreat, and possibly is melting the polar ice sheets. The National Academy of Sciences and the Environmental Protection Agency predict that sea levels will rise two to five feet by the year 2075.

Human sins against the shore aren't helping matters. Buildings plunked on or near beaches have speeded up the erosion process, Dr. Pilkey contends.

"In the United States, when sea

SO MANY events are taking place on the Arab scene these two weeks. Jordan has announced the restoration of diplomatic ties with Egypt. The Arabs are trying to convene yet another summit to discuss an issue they have already practically settled a long time ago. The meeting that should urgently take place, that of the Palestinian National Council, is facing all kinds of hurdles in its way. And, amongst all this mess, the Jordanian parliament has begun a new term.

Why all this emphasis on the reconvening of our parliament amidst all these other important issues? Precisely because not only the reconvening, but also the very idea of having a parliament with all its implications, should rank as no less important to Jordanians than all the other events taking

place on the political scene. In fact, its importance probably exceeds all those other events. For the return to parliamentary life here cannot, and should not, be regarded any longer as a luxury exercise in democracy. Nor should parliament be seen as a token institution, incapable or not ready to share in and draft major policies. For without dramatisation, the success or failure of our parliamentary process largely holds with the future of Jordan itself. It remains largely within ourselves to take this process seriously, or to continue to treat it as another token institution, reducing interest in it to a mere reading of its activities in our newspapers.

The act of reconvening of parliament should not be allowed to reduce to just another

news item. We cannot afford this "falling-back-into-the-routine" game, where parliament reconvenes and recesses, while life goes on as usual. It is our duty to treat this institution differently, keeping in mind that with proper attention, follow-up, interest, and sharing in public affairs, this institution will evolve to one day serve the function it was created for.

It is true that we cannot expect miracles at once from our parliament. It is true that sometimes people, including this writer, are too harsh in their judgements concerning the duties of our deputies. And it is true that there are real obstacles standing in the way of parliament carrying out its full responsibilities as outlined in the constitution, some of these obstacles coming from the gov-

ernment itself. It is thus natural to ask why it is that much of the criticism is not directed towards the government instead of parliament?

An obvious, but rather simplistic, answer is that it is more dangerous to criticise the government. That, to me, is missing the point. One criticises the parliament because it is the direct result of people's will, because as such it is the one body people can directly claim is held accountable to them, and because, if and when it functions properly, it can hold any and every government accountable for its actions. The root of all laws, our constitution tells us, is our parliament. From parliament, it follows, problems or solutions do and will emanate.

It is thus that we have the right to keep expecting more

from our deputies, not necessarily because they are not giving their hundred per cent, but because, given the long absence of our parliamentary process and our present unreadiness for democracy, a hundred per cent sometimes does not do the trick. If Jordanians are not yet ready for democracy, the least we can expect is that our parliamentarians are, and that they are working towards the day when everybody will be. Any criticism directed towards parliament is thus not a condemnation of the process, but rather a modest attempt, call it a wish, to continuously push it forward.

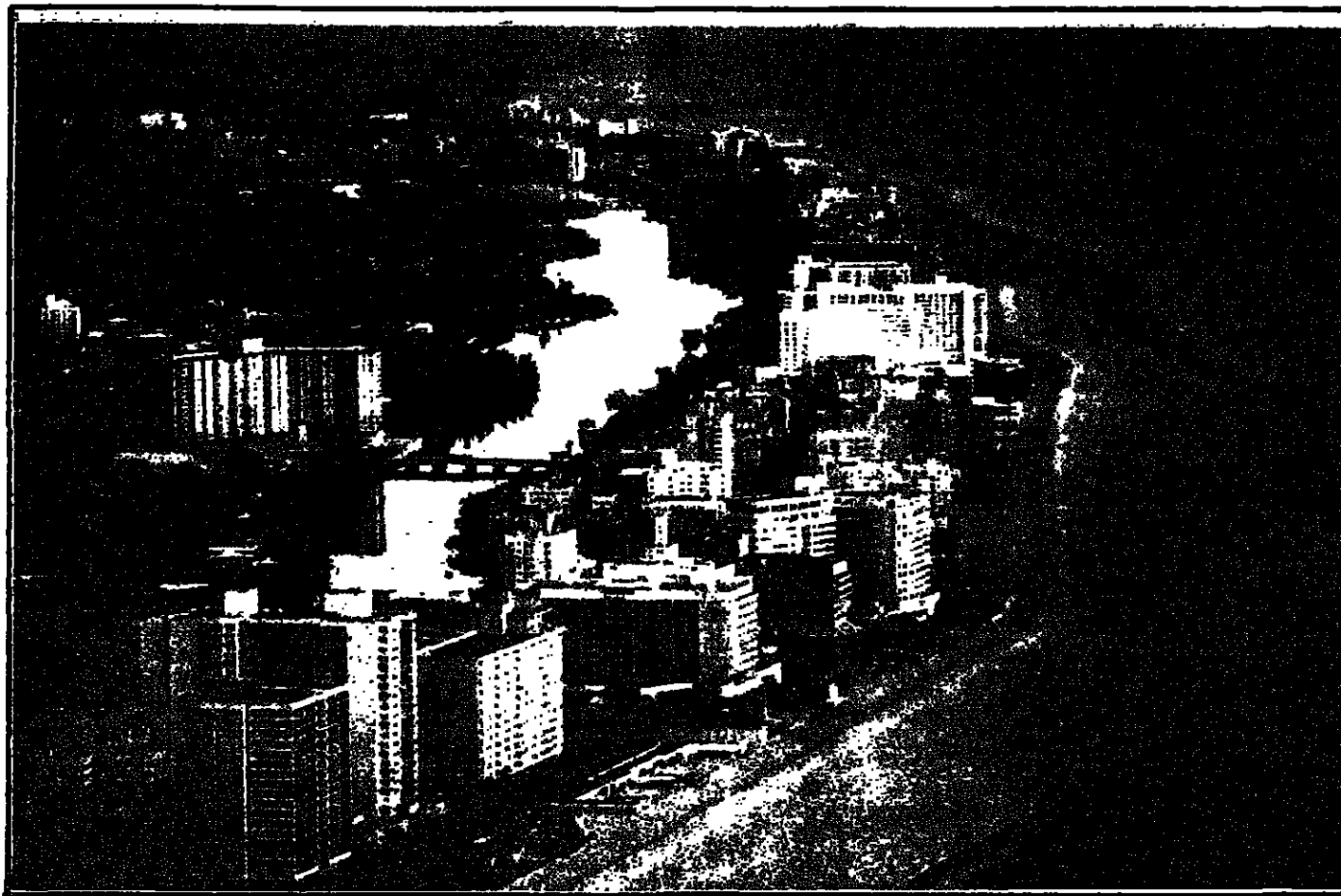
When half the number of our deputies sign up as members of the Foreign Relations Committee, one has to assume there is great interest for this arena. While one might wonder how

this committee will manage its affairs effectively with such a large number, the more important question to ask is how much this interest will translate itself into an active role in the country's foreign affairs. In other words, such a large number is only justified if it means our deputies are serious about playing larger roles in this arena than they have hitherto shown. To play to a similar note, one would have liked to see such interest in other major, if less prestigious, areas of vital importance to the country such as the committee on education or the committee on agriculture.

Above all, it is imperative that parliament starts, however slowly, to take actions more often than displaying reactions to events. By this it is meant

that parliament should act not only on issues of a domestic or "non-sensitive" nature only, but on all other major issues, political and otherwise. Only then will it be a news item as the reconvening of parliament take a greater dimension than a mere exercise in ceremonial niceties. Only then will we have a greater sense of pride passing by the parliament's building than that coming from viewing a nice architectural design.

We have great hopes for our parliament. It will take, however, more than just hope before our parliamentary process assumes its full potential. In the meantime, it is essential that we seriously believe in it, in its ability to work, given enough time and effort. The alternatives are considerably grave.



Hotels and condominiums face a narrow strip of sand on Florida's Miami Beach. Oceanfront construction projects and rising sea levels are causing beaches to erode along U.S. coastlines. In Miami it took

have enabled many of them to withstand the rigours of redevelopment — the barrier islands off the eastern and southern coasts.

So named because they serve as buffers between the mainland and the ocean, the barrier islands

moderate the effects of tides and storms. The low, sandy islands extend from Massachusetts all the way to Texas.

As fluid as desert dunes, the narrow strips of sand change constantly — waxing, waning, and migrating as the sea washes sand

\$67 million to restore and maintain the beach (National Geographic photo)

away here and piles it there. Resorts even have been bulldozed some of these islands, but many others remain wild.

Unlike people, the undeveloped barrier islands adjust to the forces of nature, not by building but by flattening themselves.

As the sea level rises, they move back or migrate toward the shoreline and regroup.

"Would that man would show the same intelligence," says Pilkey with a sigh — National Geographic feature.

### Families left behind

By Mohsin Ali

KARACHI — Mrs. R, a middle-aged, non-literate housewife heads what has come to be known as a "headless family." Her husband works in a hotel in Abu Dhabi.

Her son defies her, roars round on his Honda motorcycle, neglecting his high school studies. His mother fears he will be a drop-out.

But Mrs. R. wants her husband to continue sending her remittances from the Gulf so that their seven daughters can be married off with handsome dowries. "Otherwise, what will the neighbours say?" she asks.

Mrs. K. of Lahore, a doctor, keenly feels the separation from her engineer husband, now in Saudi Arabia.

"I have no-one to make friends with. Where can I go? It's not possible (in Pakistan) for a woman to socialise without a chaperon. So I just stay home — eight years of unrelieved loneliness."

Her two sons miss their father, who visits them once a year, and have become introverted, seeking solace in comic books and video-films.

Mrs. L. is a secretary in a Karachi bank and her husband is a clerk in a bank in Dubai. She finds the outward signs of her new prosperity prompted jealousy among her neighbours, who avoid her after she refused to lend her video-cassette recorder.

Her three-bedroom apartment is cluttered with colour TV, VCR, washing machine, refrigerator and kitchen gadgets.

She is saving for retirement and a house to share with her husband. "We have no problem except the natural jealousy of some of my neighbours," she said, adding she plans to move to a new neighbourhood.

The women above provide three examples of how dependent relatives react to the separation from their men, who have migrated to the Middle East. It's sometimes known as the "Dubai Syndrome," for the Gulf sheikdom of that name.

Dr. Zafar Qureshi, head of the Department of Neuropsychiatry at the Liaquat National Hospital in Karachi, said the largest category among his patients is made up of women whose husbands are working outside the country.

Prolonged separation from their husbands and — often dif-

ficult — dealings with in-laws "make women susceptible to psychosomatic ailments," he asserts. Mr. Malik Mubashir, head of the Department of Psychological Diseases at Rawalpindi General Hospital, found "multi-psychosomatic symptoms" in three generations of persons dependent on migrants.

The wife suffers from loneliness and often hysterical convulsions. The children develop behavioural disorders — school phobia, insecurity and feelings of being unloved.

The parents (of the migrants) display "psycho-geriatric reactions."

Farooque-e-Azam, manager of the Welfare Division of the Overseas Pakistanis' Foundation, a state-controlled organisation which looks after the interests of migrants and their families, claims he found that the rate of suicide among young women of Rowla Kot, a district of high migration in north Pakistan, has "risen considerably." He did not have figures.

The other side of the story is of unimagined prosperity for the families of migrants.

No certain figure is available for the number of Pakistanis working outside the country, but the latest totals current here indicate two million men are involved, of whom about 1.25 million work in the Gulf; remittances are believed to be around \$3 billion.

Of the Gulf workers, approximately 900,000 are married with families in Pakistan. Since an average Pakistani family has four children, this means 3.6 million people benefit directly from the remittances sent home. Pakistan's population is 93 million.

Moreover, remittances keep the economy afloat since of the other two sources of yearly income, exports fetch \$2.7 billion and Pakistan receives around \$1.82 billion in the form of loans and credits from a 10-Western nation Aid-to-Pakistan consortium.

The workers' remittances have also fuelled some inflation. Single figures, says the government, but independent economists put it at least 30 per cent higher than two years ago.

The prices of food staples — wheat, rice, sugar, cooking oil — however, have not fluctuated much, because of government subsidies.

### Supermarkets may soon be selling irradiated food safely

By Regina Murgoth  
Retired

VIENNA — Supermarkets may soon be selling fruit, fish or poultry kept fresh by being subjected to radiation.

The idea may sound alarming but U.N. officials who have tested the method of food preservation for decades said there had been no signs of adverse effects.

Delegates at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) annual conference here last month munched happily on a snack of frogs legs and shrimps that had been exposed to gamma rays and declared the taste unimpaired.

They were celebrating the 20th anniversary of a joint project by the IAEA and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) which could help fight starvation in the "Third World," where 800 million people suffer from malnutrition.

U.N. officials said many commercial companies were taking a growing interest in the method following a decision by the United States to recommend irradiation as a technique to replace chemical fumigation of fruit.

They said it was also cheaper than deep freezing, a method widely used in industrialised countries, and unlike chemicals left no

residues. "You can have fruit crawling with worms, fumigated with chemicals, or irradiated and healthy," an IAEA-FAO scientist said. He stressed that irradiation did not make food radioactive, but prolonged its freshness.

Baskets of untreated strawberries, mushrooms and mangoes on show at the conference were rotting after one week while irradiated samples remained gleaming with freshness.

"Food irradiation is the only major new preservation method in decades," said Boern Sigurdsson, director of the IAEA/FAO joint committee.

He said about a quarter of world food output rotted after being harvested because of poor preservation and irradiation could cut food losses in the "Third World" by 10 per cent.

"That is a tremendous amount of food," he said, adding that it was much easier to increase food supply by cutting losses than boosting crop yields.

Food is irradiated by bombarding it with Gamma rays, X-rays or electrons in a special chamber, killing harmful bacteria and micro-organisms like salmonella or others causing diarrhoea, a major "Third World" health problem.

It is also effective against insects, which, with fungi and vermin, are a major cause of food loss.

The use of food irradiation could be boosted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's decision to suspend the use of ethylene dibromide (EDB), a widely-used soil fumigant, a move followed by many other countries.

In 1980 an IAEA, FAO and World Health Organisation (WHO) joint committee recommended the radiation of food up to 10 kilorays, the unit used to measure absorbed doses, saying it presented no poison hazard. This was adopted as the U.N.'s International General Standard for

Irradiated Foods last year.

U.N. officials believed this would pave the way for a wide application of the technique, first in the industrialised world and then in developing countries.

In May an international consultative group was formed under the auspices of the WHO, the IAEA and FAO to advise on commercial activities in the field.

Building an irradiation plant is expensive and the process is economical only with large quantities. But developing countries like Thailand and India which already have nuclear facilities for medical needs could use them to irradiate food, the officials said.

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## France begins quest for World Cup

LUXEMBOURG (R) — France, kings of Europe, begin their quest for the World Cup when they take on Luxembourg, the continent's humblest soccer subjects here Saturday.

The part-timers from the Grand Duchy, who have not won a competitive match for 12 years, could not face a tougher ordeal than the one which pits them against Michel Platini, Alain Giresse and company in their first group four qualifying match.

Platini and Giresse, linking up for the first time since France clinched the European title, are among six players retained from the 11 which embarked on the 2-0 victory over Spain in last June's final.

Luxembourg once actually beat France 5-4, but that was 70 years ago and local bookmakers report with little surprise that nobody has placed a bet on a recurrence of such a result.

But Henri Michel, successor to Michel Hidalgo as team chief, does not want his first important match spoiled by the presumption of over-confidence.

"We don't underestimate anyone, especially not when it's as important a game as our first World Cup match and one we need to win," he said.

European Footballer of the Year Platini will make a quick getaway by plane Saturday to be ready to play for Juventus against Verona in the Italian League on Sunday.

If he scores five goals in the first half he might be spared the rest Saturday, Michel said earlier this week.

Michel is giving a first outing in the national team to defender Michel Bibard, a member of the Olympic squad he led to victory in Los Angeles.

He has also decided on a new attack, with Yannick Stopyra, current league top scorer, up front with Francois Brisson, replacement for injured left-winger Bruno Bellone, the only French forward to score in the European Championship.

Stopyra last played for France in May 1983. Brisson had just one outing as a substitute against the Netherlands in 1982.

Luxembourg's new manager Jef Vliers is hoping to inject a more ambitious note into the side he inherited from the popular Louis Pilot, whose teams managed just one draw against 21 defeats in his 10-year tenure.

"Luxembourg seem too defensive to me. They have got used to being beaten. I want to change all that," said Vliers, who got the job through the situations vacant column of the soccer federation newspaper in his native Belgium.

Luxembourg goalkeepers can spend much of the game fishing the ball out of the net — seven times for instance against France four years ago when new manager Michel played his 58th and last game for his country.



Al Ahli's Ali Bilal striking at Ein Karem's goal to score Ahli's first goal Friday at the Sport City stadium.

## Al Ahli defeats Ein Karem

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Ahli football club defeated Ein Karem 2-0 Friday in a Premier Division match held at Al Hussein Youth City stadium. Al Ahli first goal was scored in the first half by Ali Bilal and in the second half Issa Ali Turk put the game beyond Ein

Karem's reach with the second goal. At the Municipality Stadium in Irbid Al Ramtha was held to a 1-1 draw by visitors Al Arabi club from Amman. Mustafa Al Lobani opened the scoring with Al Arabi's first goal in the first half and Al Ramtha gained a home

draw by scoring from the penalty spot in the second half. Also in the Premier Division on Thursday, Wihdat beat Al Balqa 2-0 and Al Hussein defeated Qoqazi club 1-0. Saturday, Falsally play Al Nasser in the last match of week seven of the Premier Division.

## Lendl beats Fleming, reaches Australian indoor semifinal

SYDNEY (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia had only four hours sleep but was still fresh enough to overwhelm American Peter Fleming 6-4, 6-2 in the quarterfinals of the Australian Indoor Tennis Championships Friday.

Fleming kept the top seed on court for just 68 minutes and said he had never seen him serve better. "I thought before this tournament had begun that I was the only one to have a chance of beating him, mainly because of my serve. I still think that is the case," Fleming said.

Fleming had a point for a 5-2 lead in the first set, failed to take it and thereafter offered little resistance. Lendl now meets American Eliot Teltscher in the semifinals. Both players are in outstanding form, Teltscher having won the Brisbane Classic last week and reached the last four here by crushing Australian left-hander Brad Drewett 6-3, 6-0.

In an All-American quarterfinal, Ben Testerman beat Mike Depalmer 6-3, 6-2. Testerman donates 10 per cent of his winnings to church organizations but showed no charity to Depalmer, a childhood friend.

The ITF's Davis Cup committee were brought into the argument this week after the United States objected to Sweden's choice of December 28-30 in Gothenburg. Sweden insisted that those were the only possible dates, given the schedule of Grand Prix tournaments and the availability of halls.

The Americans proposed December 14-16 as an alternative and then took the issue to the ITF.

The U.S. team objected to playing between Christmas and New Year. However, Sweden wanted to give players extra time to practice after returning from the Australian Open.

## FIFA denies blacklisting Singapore

ZURICH (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) has no intention of barring Singapore from staging future international tournaments, the federation's chief press officer said Friday.

The Straits Times newspaper had quoted press officer Guido Tognoni as saying FIFA was not interested in allowing Singapore to stage any more international events.

But Tognoni told Reuters: "There was no talk of blacklisting Singapore in the future, nor is it intended. This is the newspaper's own interpretation."

FIFA had been trying to mediate in a dispute arising from the television coverage of the Asian soccer tournament in Singapore from December 1 to 16.

"We felt the figure asked by the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation was exorbitant, and unacceptable," Tognoni said.

"I did tell the newspaper that if the problems with the television coverage could not be resolved amicably, there were other venues, and we had not been confronted with similar disputes over fees for the television signal before," he said.

## Davis Cup final dates to be decided

LONDON (R) — The International Tennis Federation (ITF) said Friday it would rule on Tuesday in the dispute over dates for the Davis Cup final and asked Sweden in the meantime to try to find a venue and dates acceptable to both teams.

The ITF's Davis Cup committee were brought into the argument this week after the United States objected to Sweden's choice of December 28-30 in Gothenburg. Sweden insisted that those were the only possible dates, given the schedule of Grand Prix tournaments and the availability of halls.

The Americans proposed December 14-16 as an alternative and then took the issue to the ITF. The U.S. team objected to playing between Christmas and New Year. However, Sweden wanted to give players extra time to practice after returning from the Australian Open.

## World chess game 12 underway

MOSCOW (R) — Game 12 of the World Chess Championship began Friday with Garry Kasparov having the advantage of the white pieces against title holder Anatoly Karpov.

Karpov, leading 4-0 in the series, chose to defend the Queen's gambit declined for the first time

in the match. But it should come as no surprise as the defence has been a reliable one to the champion throughout his career.

Kasparov, 21, sank deep into thought as early as the sixth move, apparently undecided about what variation to choose in the opening.

## Amman Little League Game scores - Oct. 12

Tots		Joliff Blue 1						
Joliff Red/White 1								
Juniors		Holiday Inn 1						
Marriott 3		Peugeot 0						
Chase Manhattan 1		Arab Wings 0						
Al Ahilya 6		International Traders 0						
Grindlays 2								
Mids								
Intercon 8		American Express 0						
Astra 1		Telcom 0						
ALICO 2		Lego 1						
Goodyear 5		Jordan Express 1						
Seniors								
Cairo Amman 1		Foxboro 0						
Volvo 1		Ericsson 1						
Adults								
Team USA 2		U.K. 1						
Arabs 3		French 2						
Hisban 4		ACS Students 2						
Brits 4		Yanks 0						

Team standings								
Tots	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts	
Joliff Blue	5	2	1	2	4	3	6	
Joliff Red/White	5	1	2	2	3	4	4	
Juniors								
Al Ahilya	5	5	0	0	29	1	10	
Grindlays	5	5	0	0	13	0	10	
Chase Manhattan	5	3	1	1	7	4	7	
Marriott	5	2	3	0	5	13	4	
Arab Wings	5	1	3	1	2	13	3	
Peugeot	5	1	4	0	5	10	2	
International Traders	5	1	4	0	1	9	2	
Holiday Inn	5	1	4	0	3	16	2	
Mids								
ALICO	5	5	0	0	21	4	10	
Goodyear	5	3	1	1	15	10	7	
Astra	5	3	2	0	12	8	6	
Lego	5	2	1	2	7	5	6	
Intercon	5	2	2	1	17	6	5	
Telcom	5	1	3	1	5	11	3	
American Express	5	1	3	1	5	16	3	
Jordan Express	5	0	5	0	1	23	0	
Seniors								
Ericsson	5	2	1	2	8	5	6	
Volvo	5	1	0	4	7	6	6	
Foxboro	5	1	1	3	7	6	5	
Cairo-Amman	5	1	3	1	6	11	3	
Adults								
U.K.	4	3	1	0	11	6	6	
Arabs	4	3	1	0	6	5	6	
Brits	4	2	1	1	7	2	5	
Hisban	4	2	1	1	8	6	5	
French	4	2	2	0	8	8	4	
Team USA	4	1	1	2	3	3	4	
ACS Students	4	1	3	0	6	8	2	
Yanks	4	0	4	0	4	13	0	

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(Colour)

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### Cinema ZAHARAN

Tel: 23171

THE BITTER HERO

(Colour)

Italian film

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

### Cinema OPERA

Tel: 22117

THE BORDERS

(Colour)

"Arabia Film"

Abdali, behind ALIA offices

### Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

1- THE AWFUL REVENGE

2- THE STUBBORN MCWADE

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22188

COOLI

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-9



# Salvage work starts on collapsed Lome trade, aid package

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community's (EC's) Irish presidency Friday began salvage work on collapsed negotiations between the 10-nation group and 64 Third World countries over renewing the ambitious Lome trade and aid pact.

The talks broke up in deadlock Thursday night after ministers of African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states rejected community compromise proposals designed to overcome internal divisions.

Diplomats said the ACP countries told community representatives the package, worked out in two days of tough bargaining, was unacceptable.

A deadline for the signing of the third "Lome" pact in the Togolese capital on Dec. 7 was now threatened, they added.

The diplomats said the ACP states were united and told the presidency they had problems with every section of the draft text.

A senior diplomat told Reuters: "If that is the case, there is a lot of work to do and the chances of achieving an accord in the near future are very remote."

The Irish delegation will continue talks with ACP delegates in its capacity as current holder of the rotating presidency. But diplomats stressed they would be unable to deal with fundamental differences.

"There are questions involved which delegations here do not have the authority to decide," a diplomat said. All but three of the community's 10 ministers involved left Brussels before the breakdown.

British minister for overseas development Mr. Timothy Raison said Thursday night he was saddened by the ACP decision. "It wasn't necessary. The community's offer was a good offer."

He added that the next opportunity for the two sides to clinch a deal would probably be at the next meeting of the community's foreign ministers in Luxembourg on Oct. 22.

Earlier, the French minister of overseas cooperation and development, Mr. Christian Nucci, who backed an ACP demand for more money, forecast rejection of the bloc's offer.

The community proposed a total package of around eight billion European Currency Units (\$6 billion). France pushed for 8.5 billion ECUs but climbed down after overnight negotiations left it isolated.

ACP delegates were reported angry at having to wait for over 14 hours while the community wrangled over its position.

Some diplomats speculated this may have encouraged the ACP rejection.

# U.S. accuses EC of jeopardising export-subsidy talks

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior U.S. trade official Thursday accused the European Community (EC) of jeopardising negotiations on an international agreement to ban government subsidies of agricultural exports.

Mr. Donald Nelson, assistant U.S. trade representative for agricultural affairs and commodity policy, said preliminary negotiations on the highly controversial issue scheduled to begin in Geneva next spring might be delayed because the Common Market has backed off on an earlier agreement to the ban.

Agricultural trade has been a constant irritant between the United States and the Common Market.

The United States has maintained that the Common Market farm subsidy programme allows it to compete unfairly with U.S. farm products.

Ms. Ella Krucoff, a spokesman for the community commission in Washington, said the Common Market had objected to a draft report containing the anti-export subsidy proposal because the document did not concern other agricultural trade problems.

She said the West Europeans were also interested in agreements on such issues as use of mixed credits where commercial aid funds were mixed with either commercial or government export funds.

Speaking at an agricultural symposium sponsored by the U.S. agriculture department in Washington, Mr. Nelson said, "Up until 10 days ago we were hopeful that preliminary negotiations (on export subsidies of agricultural products) would begin in Geneva next spring."

"The European Community had agreed to a formulation but it has now backed off on that, and the negotiations may not take place then."

Mr. Nelson's comment on the issue came on the heels of a protest on export subsidies lodged with the Common Market by Agriculture Secretary John Block earlier this week and a call for U.S. countermeasures by a presidential task force.

In a letter to commissioner Mr. Poul Dalsager, Mr. Block said he was disappointed by the Common Market's rejection of the anti-export subsidy proposal contained in a draft report of a committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Arab firm to help boost Arab exports

RIYADH (OPECNA) — The Arab Investment Company is initiating a series of measures to help Arab exporters increase their competitive ability in international markets. The new service, approved at a meeting of the company's board of governors, will help boost foreign trade in the Arab World. The board also discussed the company's financial report for the first half of this year, showing a 14 per cent increase in assets to \$723 million, with an operating profit of more than \$14 million. Progress on 25 agricultural, industrial, tourism and service schemes in various Arab countries, in which the company is taking part, was also reviewed.

### Beirut may reduce '85 budget by \$190m

BEIRUT (R) — Finance Minister Canille Chamoun said Thursday a cabinet committee will recommend the 1985 Lebanese budget be reduced by at least 1.5 billion pounds (about \$190 million) from original projections. The official National News Agency quoted Mr. Chamoun as saying the committee had not yet completed a plan to contain the budget but it would recommend the cut following Prime Minister Rashid Karami's call for extreme austerity measures. Mr. Karami said tough steps were needed to manage the war-strained economy. Cabinet sources earlier said the budget would project expenditures of at least 11.5 billion pounds (\$1.43 billion) and a deficit of 3.5 billion pounds (\$436 million).

### Samsung wins \$204m Iraqi contract

SEOUL (R) — Samsung Construction Company Limited of South Korea has won a \$204 million Iraqi contract to build a highway between Baghdad and Abu Ghraib, Samsung officials said Thursday. The 23.1 kilometre road, due to be completed by June 1987, is part of the state organisation of roads and bridges project to build a highway from Baghdad to the border with Jordan, they added.

### Malta's foreign reserves rise to record

VALLETTA (R) — Foreign reserves of the Central Bank of Malta rose to a record 500.3 million lira (\$1.04 billion) in July, central bank figure showed. This compares with 495.6 million lira (\$1.03 billion) in June and 491.7 million (\$1.02 billion) at the end of 1983. Gold and precious metals accounted for 28.1 million lira (\$58.2 million) of the July total. Convertible currencies and other foreign assets accounted for 442.5 million lira (\$916.7 million), Special Drawing Rights 15.6 million lira (\$32.3 million) and the bank's reserve tranche position with the International Monetary Fund 14 million (\$29 million).

### Indian coal miners defy strike ban

NEW DELHI (R) — About 80,000 miners at the Singareni coalfields in the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh have defied a ban on coal industry strikes and walked out, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Friday. The miners are demanding an ex gratia payment of 1,000 rupees (\$85) for each worker. PTI quoted a management press release as saying the company could not meet the demand as it was contrary to central government directives.

### Philips, Siemens announce major project

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands (R) — Europe's two largest electronics companies Thursday announced a major project to develop a new generation of electronic chips and "snatch" a leading position for Europe in micro-electronics. Philips of the Netherlands and Siemens of West Germany said they would together invest some 1.5 billion guilders (\$430 million) over the next five years to create "superchips" with far greater memory capacity than chips currently in use. The West German and Dutch governments hailed the companies' accord and said they expected to contribute about 500 million guilders (\$140 million) in subsidies towards the total investment.

### Japan reports record trade surplus

TOKYO (R) — Japan Thursday reported a record trade surplus in September. The \$4.49 billion surplus, measured on a customs cleared basis, added to the surge in Japanese exports earlier this year to produce a record \$17.78 billion surplus for April to September, the first half of the current financial year. Last month's surplus with the United States was a record \$3.31 billion. Finance ministry officials said the strong dollar and the booming American economy boosted the sale of Japanese goods to the United States. Of Japan's \$86.26 billion of exports from April to September, sales to the U.S. market jumped 45 per cent to a record \$31.21 billion.

## U.S. Senate rejects increased borrowing

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate Friday threw out legislation for the biggest single increase in government borrowing authority in U.S. history, forcing a delay in the adjournment of Congress.

The measure must be passed to allow the treasury to renew issuing securities because the government is already at the limit of permitted borrowing to pay its bills. It would have allowed the treasury to borrow \$251 billion.

The defeat of the bill, the last big measure before Congress, came as a major surprise and the Senate must now meet again to try to pass it before Congress can adjourn.

Senate Republican leader Mr. Howard Baker ordered the Republican-controlled Senate to reconvene later in the day.

The House of Representatives has already approved the bill.

After the vote, a spokesman for Mr. Baker said that the U.S. air force had been ordered to send planes after 23 Republican senators absent from the vote and fly them back to Washington.

The treasury has cancelled scheduled borrowings because the current statutory ceiling on the national debt would be breached.

## Saudi firms plan to seek tariff protection against subsidised Western imports

BAHRAIN (R) — Major Saudi Arabian firms producing recombined milk products are planning to seek tariff protection against imports of subsidised fresh milk from European Community countries, dairy industry sources said Thursday.

The sources said the Saudi government despite its free trade philosophy was likely to give the local producers a sympathetic hearing. Diplomatic sources said the government might see the threat of a tariff on fresh milk as an added lever against community duties on Saudi exports.

The Saudis recently imposed a 20 per cent duty on imported electric cables in what economists in the kingdom saw as retaliation for the imposition by the European Community in June of a 13.5 per cent duty on Saudi petrochemicals.

Dairy industry sources in the Gulf said major Saudi producers were giving milk tariffs serious consideration and were likely to approach the government in the next two-to-three weeks.

The sources said the major complaint was that fresh UHT (Ultra-Heat Treated) milk, mainly from France and the Netherlands and some from Belgium, was drastically undercutting prices of recombined milk produced in the kingdom with imported raw products such as milk powder and butter and butter oil.

They said, for example, that a carton of fresh milk landed at Jeddah was roughly half the wholesale price of recombined milk produced locally.

"The view is that the European Community cannot expect to sell large quantities of raw dairy products — such as milk powder — and then undercut the price with heavily-subsidised fresh milk exports to the area," one source said.

European Community statistics show milk exports totalling 5.4 million tonnes to Saudi Arabia last year, compared with 7.3 million tonnes in 1982 and 7.4 million in 1981.

Western dairy experts say Gulf countries have invested heavily in recombining plants.

Dairy sources also said a European Community plan launched at the beginning of September to sell ghee and six-month-old butter in the Middle East appeared to have been a failure, although it was too early to make a definitive assessment.

The sources said Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were effectively ruled out of the market because of labelling regulations that demanded clear indication of production and consumption dates.

No company was going to import goods over six months old which had to be sold under local regulations within a year.

A similar situation existed in the United Arab Emirates where food regulations were also strict.

They noted that a recent butter tender call by Syria stipulated that six-month-old butter was not acceptable.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities ended the last day of the account cautiously mixed awaiting the U.K. miners' leader Arthur Scargill's response to news the Coal Board accepted a proposal by the conciliation service ACAS to end the pit strike, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was down 0.9 at 1,140.4.

Shares were initially depressed after the bomb attack on the Conservative Party's conference hotel but LCI gained 8p to 680, and Hanson Trust rose 5p to 252, while Beecham eased 3p to 363.

Government bonds closed around ½ point firmer encouraged by the coal news but showed little reaction to the lower than expected September U.K. retail sales figures.

Dealers said £300 million "taplets" of existing index linked bonds were issued Friday for dealing on Monday. Index linked bonds have risen up to 4 ½ points since last week partly on press comment and the prospect of higher inflation. A "tap" issue Friday had been widely anticipated, dealers said.

Banks were steady with Barclays at 519 and Lloyds at 499 both up 2p and Midland returned to 357 after 354.

Oils were generally lower with B.P. down 7p at 488 and Shell fell the same amount at 658. Reed International met buying for the new account and rose 12p to 476 awaiting figures due soon. North American shares were mixed and golds were dull.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.224/5/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3189/92	Canadian dollars
	3.1060/70	West German marks
	3.5010/20	Dutch guilders
	2.5485/5505	Swiss francs
	62.77/80	Belgian francs
	9.5225/5300	French francs
	1918.00/1920.00	Italian lire
	247.50/65	Japanese yen
	8.7520/7350	Swedish crowns
	8.9070/9170	Norwegian crowns
	11.2225/2325	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	337.30/337.80	U.S. dollars

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR SAT., OCTOBER 13, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon get busy at whatever your practical and down-to-earth duties happen to be and you should be able to get them out of the way by noon.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Early attend to making collections and paying bills, and later you can meet with good friends for worthwhile purposes.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can handle personal duties very quickly and well in the morning, and later you come to a practical decision.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can rid yourself of small duties in the morning and after lunch can handle outside tasks of importance.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Map out how best to gain what you most want in the morning, and then get the aid of a good friend who would like to help.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Early get those outside tasks attended to efficiently, and then you can go after your personal aims.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) If you handle regular activities in a novel way, they become more interesting, after you take them to an expert for OK.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) You can get practical affairs handled that you had no time for during work days. Later be off to interesting new activities.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A situation arises that will help you to get your worldly affairs in better order. Pay attention to details.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get that task finished that you have had little time to complete before this. Then get right answers to a puzzling situation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have an opportunity to be amused in the morning, so enjoy this unexpected pleasure.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Spend the morning improving the situation at home and then tonight you can go out for a good time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Early get your marketing and other shopping done and run other errands and then you can have a nice time at home.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be born serious and can do very well in life, so give a good practical education, and then your progeny can become a pillar of the community who will also get into civic affairs and do well with them. A fine sales persons here. Give good ethical and moral training.

## THE Daily Crossword

By Fred Toole

ACROSS

- Dravidian language
- Stuff
- Chess
- Originate
- Sheepfold
- "The Censor" of Rome
- Tablecloths
- Thanks —!
- Aleutian isle
- Classical
- Designated thing
- Waste allowance
- Clips
- Large farm south of the border
- Between: pref.
- Tract
- Riviera resort
- Expect
- Perceived wrongly
- Like a docile horse
- Place of sacrifice
- Columbus' state
- Zaire river
- Chill con —
- At least as much
- Harold (Byron hero)
- First fratricide
- poly
- one's string game
- Sacred bull
- QED word
- Sub
- Sports group
- Charles Peter
- Snoozed
- Actor Byrnes
- Half a fly
- Author Hermann

DOWN

- Powder base
- La Scala song
- Coin
- It's clear to me
- Measurement
- Judicious
- From —
- completely
- Hale
- Earl — "Hines"
- Rose oil
- Track tapers
- Feel for
- one's string game
- Maine college
- town
- Boss
- Hindu hero
- Seed cover
- ice pass?
- Upheaval
- Saint Philip —
- Sacred picture
- Busy as —
- Physical problems
- Eng. river
- Toward the mouth
- Architectural
- 51 Homer's work
- 53 in re
- 56 War god
- 57 Poifright
- 58 Porfume
- 59 Race sections
- 60 Famine ending

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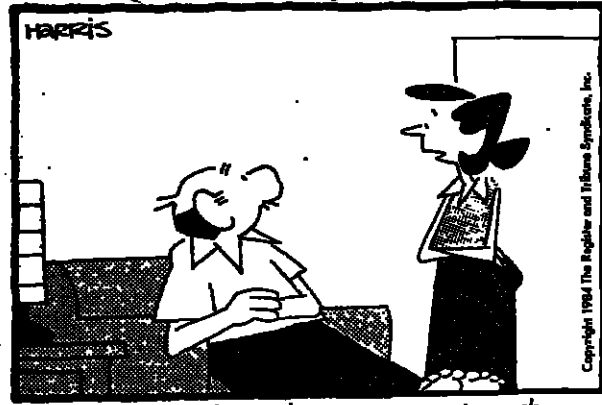
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

CROW ADAM AWAY  
CAIRO RATA SORE  
UNDERWORLD TRIMA  
RAB LEAK WHALEN  
BLENDER WOUND  
BOLD MOORE VEST  
RAITTY WORLD WHIS  
AGRA WORLD REIN  
FIREWORLD NEWED  
TAN ERST SEA  
ORALE SHAKING  
GERARD BAIEN NAY  
ALITY WORDS FATH  
LIDIO ALITY ALIVE  
AISIN BELT YORIE

style 10,000 square  
meters  
48 New  
49 Pack for  
shipping  
50 Wished

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I think I found out what upset your stomach. You're a Pisces and the roast was a Taurus!"

## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOLID  
BOVAR  
SCYTIK  
EMFONT

WHEN A VANDAL MADE A HOLE IN THE FENCE AT THE NUDIST CAMP, THE COPS SAID THEY'D DO THIS.

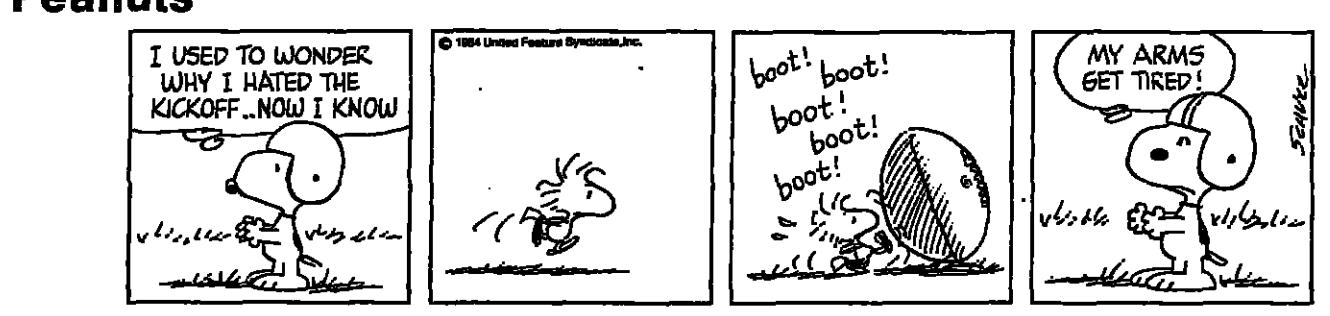
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

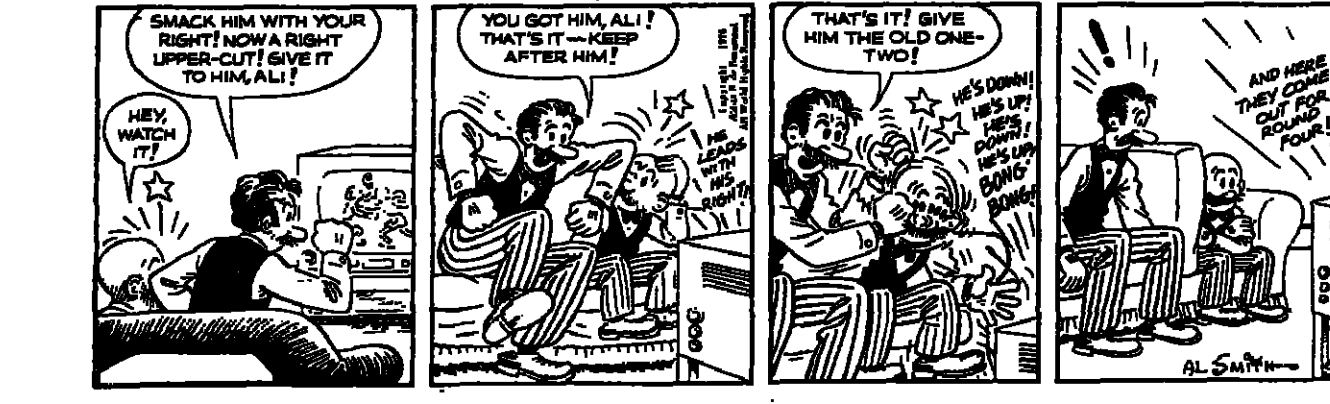
(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: IDIOT DOUSE JAGGED NUMBER  
Answer: Why he quit working at the undertaker's — IT WAS A DEAD-END JOB

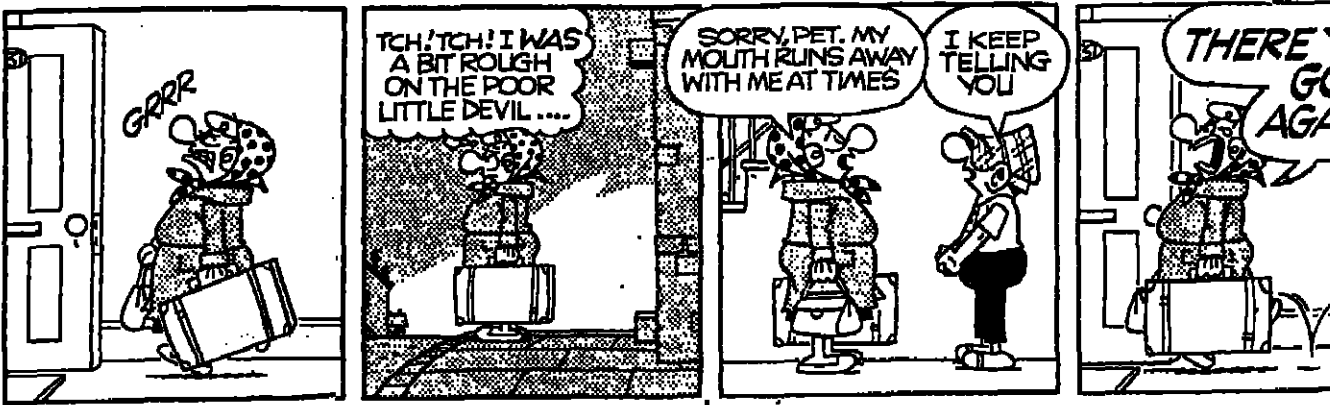
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp





# Bush, Ferraro clash in hard-hitting campaign debate

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Vice President George Bush and Democratic challenger Geraldine Ferraro clashed in a hard-hitting campaign debate Thursday night in which sparks flew on issues ranging from international terrorism to political ethics.

The 85-minute confrontation, the only one they will have before the Nov. 6 election, followed last Sunday's debate between Republican President Reagan and Democrat Walter Mondale on domestic issues in which Mr. Mondale pumped new energy into his faltering campaign with a strong showing.

In Thursday night's debate, Mr. Bush defended Mr. Reagan's policies and attacked the Democrats in a slashing, combative style while Ms. Ferraro seemed to take pains to be low-keyed — a reversal of his usual gentlemanly approach and her more fiery manner.

Mr. Bush reacted strongly when Ms. Ferraro blamed Mr. Reagan for alleged inadequate security which enabled terrorists to bomb

the U.S. embassy in Beirut on Sept. 20.

Mr. Bush quickly responded by reminding the audience that Iran had held 52 American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran for more than a year under the administration of then-President Jimmy Carter and Vice President Mondale.

Turning to Ms. Ferraro, who stood a few feet away at a lectern on the Philadelphia Civic Centre stage, he said: "Let me help you with the difference between Iran and the embassy in Lebanon. In Iran we were held by a foreign government. In Lebanon we had a terrorist."

Ms. Ferraro, a relatively junior member of Congress who is fighting Mr. Bush's image of superior

experience as holder of a number of top government jobs, took umbrage at his tone.

"I almost resent, Vice President Bush, your patronising attitude that you have to teach me about foreign policy," she said. "...and secondly, please don't categorise my answers further, let the American voters draw their own interpretation."

Ms. Ferraro drew applause for that slap, but Mr. Bush got in a punch of his own when he accused Mr. Mondale — his principal target last night — of underhanded campaign tactics.

Mr. Bush expressed anger at Mr. Mondale's charge, in his debate with Mr. Reagan, that the current vice president was a perfect example of the wealthy person who benefits from Mr. Reagan's tax cuts while driving around in chauffeur-driven limousines.

Mr. Bush said his drivers are secret service bodyguards as are Mr. Mondale's, noted Mr. Mondale was also a wealthy man, and added: "I thought that was a

cheap shot (a low blow), trying to... divide the classes, divide rich from poor."

Ms. Ferraro did not respond directly but said that Mr. Reagan's tax-cuts were unfair to the poor and the middle class.

Answering Ms. Ferraro's charge that Mr. Reagan had squandered four years worth of chances to negotiate nuclear arms control deals with the Soviets, Mr. Bush said the president had in fact pursued every initiative but Moscow had said "Nyet, Nyet, Nyet."

Referring to the recent White House meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, he said: "I bet you Gromyko went back to the Soviet Union and said, 'hey, listen, this president is calling the shots and we better move.'"

Asked if she might not be too inexperienced to deal with the Soviet Union, Ms. Ferraro said she would seek peace but that any Soviet aggression "would be met with swift, concise and certain retaliation."

## Weinberger says Soviets deployed more SS-20s

STRESE, Italy (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger says the Soviet Union has deployed many more SS-20 nuclear missiles, although NATO's official tally remains unchanged at 378.

Mr. Weinberger told Atlantic alliance defence ministers meeting at this northern resort Thursday U.S. satellite intelligence showed a substantial increase in the number of Soviet medium-range mis-

siles deployed. He declined to give a precise figure, saying the data was still being studied by intelligence analysts.

The official count has remained static since January, Dutch Defence Minister Jacob De Ruiter, whose country has linked acceptance of U.S. cruise missiles to further Soviet deployments, said there was no evidence of new SS-20s.

## Pope rejects materialism, urges 'social liberation'

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (AP) — Pope John Paul II, visiting the city where Christianity was introduced to the new world almost 500 years ago, rejected Western materialism and Marxist elements of Liberation Theology, proposing what he called "social liberation" in their stead.

The Pontiff, speaking Thursday to an estimated 150,000 people gathered for mass at Santo Domingo's muddy race track, urged clergy to work for the "dispossessed poor."

"There is no doubt that the church must be entirely faithful to its lord... offering its generous contribution of 'social liberation' of the dispossessed masses, in order to achieve for everyone a justice which corresponds to their dignity as men and children of God," the Pope said in remarks translated from Spanish.

Liberation Theology, espoused by some Latin American priests, is not the answer to the region's social problems, he said. Liberation Theology often incorporates some elements of Marxist class struggle.

The Pope said Marxism deprives man of liberty and submits him to atheism while "practical materialism... robs him of his interior and transcendental wealth."

Pope John Paul planned another public address Friday and a private meeting with the foreign ministers of Colombia and Venezuela, two of the four Latin countries in the Contadora Group.

After completing his 25-hour visit to the Dominican Republic, the Pope is to fly to the nearby U.S. commonwealth of Puerto Rico, where he will be greeted by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Mr. Shultz is concluding a four-nation Central America trip.

The Pope met Thursday with a delegation of five Cuban bishops led by Adolfo Rodriguez Herrera of Camaguey. Details of the meeting were not disclosed.

The Pope arrived in the Dominican Republic from Zaragoza, Spain. Spanish National Radio said Socialist Premier Felipe Gonzalez expressed his concerns about Central America during a 20-minute meeting at the airport.

Pope John Paul's 70-hour trip to Spain, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico is to launch nine years of religious celebration commemorating the Spanish-sponsored arrival in 1492 of Christopher Columbus and Christianity.

## 'China will not rule out use of force on Taiwan'

PEKING (R) — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has told Japanese visitors that while Peking seeks a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question it still refuses to rule out the use of force, sources close to the delegation said Friday.

Mr. Deng was quoted as telling his guests, leaders of the Komei (clean government) Party, that China's consistent policy was to achieve peaceful reunification with the Nationalist-ruled island.

But he said that although Washington had pushed Peking to renounce the use of force in its reunification drive China had refused.

The sources added that Mr. Deng said problems could arise in the event of some change in Taiwan's present political structure. He did not elaborate.

The Chinese leader said he told U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger a year ago: "At the present stage, China has no power to invade and occupy Taiwan, but we have power to blockade Taiwan."

The Taiwan question, and especially American arms supplies to the Nationalists, has been a major

irritant in Sino-U.S. ties.

In August 1982 the United States and China issued a joint declaration which effectively put the long-running dispute on a back burner and cleared the way for profitable economic exchanges.

The formula chosen by the two sides consisted of parallel statements. Peking said it would seek a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question while Washington signalled its intention to limit and gradually reduce its weapons deliveries to the island, seen here as a breakthrough provision.

Senior diplomats who followed the negotiations said the United States long held out for a declaration establishing a link between China's peaceful intentions and the proposed arms sales cut-back but that Peking considered such "linkage" would constitute a breach of its sovereignty.

The joint statement did not put an end to Sino-U.S. polemics on the Taiwan issue, and despite subsequent high-level talks between the two sides, the split is still seen as a fundamental obstacle to normal ties.

## Salvadorean church setting up peace meeting

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Church leaders in El Salvador are trying to thrash out conditions for the first meeting between leftist guerrillas and the U.S.-backed government in five years of civil war, church and government sources said.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte called on the guerrillas last Monday to meet him in the northern town of La Palma next week. The rebels agreed to attend the peace talks, but both sides set conditions.

One problem lay in guarantees of safe entry and exit from La Palma, a small handicrafts town 70 kilometres north of San Salvador, for at least two guerrilla representatives coming from abroad.

El Salvador's Roman Catholic auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez has accepted overall charge of the mediation but declined to disclose any details.

Sources close to the government said Mr. Duarte's peace initiative was taken at short notice after consultation with the United States.

Washington saw the move as increasing pressure on the Nicaraguan government to accept talks with its own, U.S.-backed insurgents, the sources said.

Mr. Duarte has not said what new approaches he would make in La Palma to try to overcome the stalemate over the war in which more than 50,000 people, mostly civilians, have been killed.

Previous indirect contacts collapsed under government demands for the guerrillas to lay down their arms before joining in elections and rebel demands for power-sharing to ensure their safety and the fairness of fresh polls.

Mr. Duarte has said he will not discuss power-sharing with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

## Tanaka remains powerful 1 year after conviction

TOKYO (R) — One year after being found guilty of taking a two million dollar bribe while prime minister of Japan, Kakuei Tanaka remains the powerbroker of national politics.

Sentenced to four years jail a year ago Friday for taking bribes to push sales of Lockheed aircraft, Mr. Tanaka appealed against the guilty verdict and was freed on bail.

Two months later his Nigata constituents swept him to a landslide victory in last December's general election, showing that for them, his personal appeal and lavish spending far outweighed the charge of corruption in high office.

The election of the Ruling Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) president next month will be a further demonstration of the power still wielded by Mr. Tanaka, 65.

Now an independent member of parliament, Mr. Tanaka still controls the largest faction in the LDP, giving him the leverage to ensure that no one he opposes can become LDP president and hence prime minister.

Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, holder of both posts since late 1982, came to power through the Tanaka faction vote, as did his two pre-

decessors. Political arithmetic makes it almost impossible for him to continue in office unless Mr. Tanaka still supports him.

Opposition parties and even rival LDP factions have demanded that Mr. Tanaka quit politics, saying his excessive spending for political ends, not to mention the Lockheed bribe scandal, have corrupted the national political scene.

But Mr. Tanaka refuses to resign his seat and shows no sign of giving up the power he has gathered in a dynamic career as construction millionaire and politician in a style that won him the nickname of "political bulldozer."

In recent years Mr. Tanaka has had to use his influence in less open ways than during his 1972-74 spell as prime minister, earning him another title, the "shadow shogun" — a familiar figure in Japanese history who ran the country while leaving the emperor as figurehead.

With 30 per cent of LDP parliamentarians in his camp, a sizeable personal fortune and a large team of lawyers preparing his appeal, Mr. Tanaka seems likely to remain the power behind the throne.



LUCKY THATCHER: Gaping hole at the 5th floor level in the facade of the Grand Hotel at Brighton, Friday follow explosion in which two people are known to have died. British Prime Minister.

## Shuttle astronauts complete objectives

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The crew of the space shuttle Challenger have now completed all the major objectives of their eight-day mission, including the first "spacewalk" by an American woman.

Mission specialists Kathryn Sullivan and David Leestma spent more than three hours Thursday working in Challenger's unprotected cargo bay.

The biggest hitch in their work came at the end when Leestma accidentally knocked a safety cap off a valve on Challenger's airlock door.

Although the loss of the cap was not a safety factor, Leestma went

back out into the cargo bay to retrieve it.

Sullivan and Leestma, both on their first space flights, had no trouble testing equipment and procedures which future shuttle crews will use to refuel satellites in space.

They also succeeded in locking a disabled dish antenna into its proper position. "We're having a great time," said Sullivan, a 33-year-old geologist who is only the second woman to don a spacesuit and venture into the cold vacuum of outer space.

Her spacewalk came less than three months after Soviet Cos-

monaut Svetlana Savitskaya worked in open space.

The five men and two women aboard Challenger, the largest space crew ever, had little to do Friday except take more pictures of earth and prepare for their landing Saturday.

A decision will not be made until the last minute on whether they will return to the Florida spaceport which they left a week ago. Officials said there would be no problem if hurricane Josephine remained offshore in the Atlantic off the Florida coast. But if it moved westward toward Kennedy Space Centre, the landing site would be in California.

## Three dead, 18 hurt in U.K. rail crash

LONDON (R) — Three people were killed and 18 injured Thursday night in a rush-hour train crash in London, police said Friday.

Earlier official reports put the death toll at six, with dozens injured.

The crash came at the height of

the evening rush when a crowded computer train carrying some 600 people was in collision with a freight train at Wembley Central Station, north west London.

It was the latest in a series of British rail accidents this summer. The worst was last July 30 when 13 people died in the derailment of a Scottish commuter train by a

bullock. In the London wreck, a passenger in the last coach, Railway Magazine Editor Richard Hope, jumped out and ran down the track to halt oncoming trains.

The crash snarled capital traffic, as roads were closed for ambulances and fire engines racing to the scene.

## U.S. Senate approves intelligence bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate has given final approval to a bill setting spending limits on U.S. intelligence operations for 1985 that are the most expensive in history.

The budget total is secret, but Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan said it continued spending increases that began in 1979 for intelligence programmes.

The Senate approved the bill by voice vote Tuesday and sent it to President Reagan for his signature. The House of Representatives had passed it earlier.

A pointed remark by Gen. Moynihan, New York Democrat,

about the growth in intelligence funding with bipartisan congressional support appeared directed at President Reagan.

Mr. Reagan received heavy criticism when he blamed last month's suicide car bombing of a U.S. embassy annex in Beirut on what he called a deterioration in intelligence capability under former President Jimmy Carter.

Like a \$370 billion omnibus spending bill approved by the Senate earlier Tuesday, the intelligence bill bans U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels at least through February, 1985, when Congress could vote to resume it.

Sen. Moynihan said this "in-eff-

ect puts an end to the president's options in Central America," adding, "it was very much against the president's wishes."

Congressional sentiment shifted against aid for the rebels after it was revealed earlier this year that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was directly involved in the rebel mining of Nicaraguan harbours.

CIA officials did not obtain advance approval from the congressional intelligence committees. Sen. Moynihan said the activity and how it was handled represented a "failure of the functioning of the executive branch."

## Arms deal to prove more difficult, study says

LONDON (R) — Future East-West nuclear arms limitation deals will prove more difficult to negotiate because of the development of new, smaller weapon systems which are easy to conceal, an independent research body said Friday.

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies said in a report that the superpowers had not expanded their nuclear arsenals significantly in the past year, despite the absence of new limitation agreements.

Instead, they had refined their weaponry. "The general trend is in the direction of increasing accuracy, greater mobility, dispersal and concealment — and smaller size," the report said. "It is a trend which will make it very difficult to negotiate verifiable constraints in future."

The report pointed in particular to the development in both the United States and the Soviet Union of cruise missiles, low-flying, single-warhead nuclear weapons which can be launched from land, sea or air.

The U.S. has already deployed cruise missiles on B-52 bombers at home and on mobile ground launchers in Britain and Italy, and has begun to deploy them on submarines. The Soviet Navy has both sea — and air-launched versions, it said.

"It is known that there are major research and development programmes in being for all variants, especially those of long range, and this will undoubtedly complicate future arms control negotiations."

The report, a survey of the military scene, was issued to coincide with publication of the institute's annual "military balance", which details the world's armed line-up.

It warned that the present lull in superpower weapons programmes and deployment would not last. New weapons were being developed to replace obsolescent systems, it said, adding that "the pattern of testing indicates the probability of further expansion in the late 1980s."

Turning to military spending, Institute Director Robert O'Neill said the Soviet Union and the U.S. accounted for the bulk of worldwide growth in expenditure in the past year, when the global defence budget grew by \$40 billion to \$790 billion.

Most other countries, particularly in the Third World, were tending to spend less on defence. "Budgets all round are under pressure," he said.

with Gen. Westmoreland by Wallace. In the broadcast version, Gen. Westmoreland said Mr. Johnson "liked bad news — like a hole in the head."

In the unused tape obtained by Gen. Westmoreland's lawyers, the same sequence showed Gen. Westmoreland saying that Mr. Johnson "liked bad news like a hole in the head... (but) he welcomed it. He was given both, the good and the bad."

Mr. Burt said: "CBS news cut from the general's answer that part that didn't fit their thesis... CBS ambushed Westmoreland."

Mr. Burt told the jury that for Gen. Westmoreland to win his case, he must prove that CBS, if it did broadcast errors of fact, must have done so with malice.

Mr. Burt said his first witness when the case resumed on Monday would be Walt Rostow, Mr. Johnson's national security adviser.

Mr. Burt showed sequences from the programme and said the way the programme was compiled it knew was false and acted with reckless disregard for the truth.

Mr. Burt showed an interview

production people smeared him with accusations that he lied to President Lyndon Johnson.

The case is expected to last four months. If Gen. Westmoreland wins it could set new ground rules for press coverage of public officials.

The jury of six men and six women heard a three-hour opening statement from Gen. Westmoreland's lawyer, Dan Burt, and the first 20 minutes of Boies' presentation.

Gen. Westmoreland, 70, wearing a grey suit, sat stiffly during the proceedings. He rarely consulted his lawyers.

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## COLUMN

### Photo of Charlotte Bronte found

LONDON (R) — British experts believe they have found the first known photograph of Charlotte Bronte, the 19th Century British novelist who wrote Jane Eyre. The negative, believed to be a copy of the original photograph, was found after a flood in the basement of London's National Portrait Gallery, officials there said. It shows, in profile, a plump woman resembling more her self-opinion as an ugly duckling than the more handsome images rendered by portrait painters. Bronte expert Brian Wilks described the image as a "somewhat fleshy, even maternally, lady" who was contentedly married. Susan Foister, a gallery curator, said the photograph, believed made one year before Charlotte's death in 1855, "seems to be very like her" and she was reasonably confident about its authenticity. Charlotte was the oldest of the three Bronte sisters who were all novelists. The others were Emily, who wrote "Wuthering Heights", and Anne.

### Church reaffirms belief in resurrection

LONDON (R) — Bishops of the Church of England, the country's established church, reaffirmed their belief in the incarnation and resurrection of Jesus. Controversy has raged in recent months over whether the Anglican Church, representing 67 million people worldwide, is moving away from traditional beliefs. A statement from the Church of England's House of Bishops repudiated the results of a recent television survey which said that between one third and a half of 31 bishops questioned took a liberal view on the theological issues. "The incarnation and the resurrection are not in doubt among the leadership of our church," the statement said. The Bishop of Durham, Dr. David Jenkins, outraged traditionalists before his ordination this summer by saying that parts of the Bible need not be taken literally and belief in the Virgin birth and resurrection were not essential to Christianity.

### Speed ace's daughter survives crash

NOTTINGHAM, England (R) — Gina Campbell became Britain's fastest woman on water — and then survived a carbon-copy of an accident that killed her speed-ace father 17 years ago. She escaped uninjured when her speed boat, Bluebird 2, somersaulted and landed upside down in an action replay of the spill in which Sir Donald Campbell died during a world water-speed record attempt. Gina, 32, had already clocked 196 kilometres an hour breaking an unofficial existing mark of 186 kilometres an hour recorded by Fiona brothers in 1982. She decided to go out again and crashed at an estimated speed of 225 kph, the boat flipping over backwards. The death crash of her father in 1967 in an identical backflip at 480 kph was filmed, becoming one of the best-known televised disaster sequences, which his daughter has viewed many times. His stuffed-toy teddy-bear mascot, Mr. Whoppy, was retrieved from the wreckage. It was with Gina Campbell, and again recovered.

### 4 war criminals sentenced to death

MOSCOW (R) — Four men accused of murdering at least 300 Ukrainian villagers during World War II have been sentenced to death by shooting, a Soviet daily said Thursday. Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (Socialist Industry) said the four men had been members of a Ukrainian group which collaborated with German occupying forces in the republic. It said all four were sentenced to death by shooting but did not say when or if they had been executed. They had been found guilty of killing 200 people in Zagai, 100 at Kupovalts and several Soviet resistance fighters and their families in Boriskovich. All are in the Ukraine. The daily said the group had run round Zagai in July 1943, shooting wildly and lobbing grenades through windows. Bodies were dumped down wells. It said each of the four men — named as Alexander Palay, Mikhail Levitsky, Nil Yakubchuk and Vasily Bonder — had their own methods. Levitsky beat people, Palay hit villagers with clubs, Bonder shot women and children with a pistol and Yakubchuk used a rifle.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### WHEN IN DOUBT, BID

East-West vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ J1042  
♥ Q75  
♦ Q  
♣ K10962  
**EAST**  
♥ K9  
♦ A Q87653  
♥ J82  
♣ K J1098507  
43  
♦ Void  
**SOUTH**  
♦ Void  
♥ A64  
♦ A62  
♣ A J87543

The bidding:

North East South West

Pass 1 ♦ 2 ♦ 4 ♦

5 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

Especially in duplicate bridge, light opening bids can be an effective weapon. However, if you don't buy the hand when you open light, the tactic may boomerang — it might steer declarer to the winning line.

We have often said that, with freak hands, it usually pays to bid one more rather than defend. Here, West would have done well to go on to six diamonds. If he divines the trump position, he will go down only one trick unless North finds the

spade lead.

Against six clubs, West led the king of spades. Obviously, declarer's only problem was to limit his heart losers to one. However, since East almost surely had the king of hearts for his opening bid, declarer had to resort to an end play.

Declarer ruffed the opening lead, crossed to the king of trumps and ruffed another spade. He cashed the ace of diamonds, ruffed a diamond on the table and a spade in hand. He then returned to the board with a diamond ruff to complete the groundwork for the end play.

Now declarer led dummy's last spade and discarded a heart from his hand instead of ruffing. East won, but was in the unenviable position of either leading a spade, which would give declarer a ruff-sluff, or leading a heart away from the king. Declarer would allow that to run to dummy's queen and all would be well.

We don't like East's light opening bid. If East feels constrained to open, we would prefer a three or four spade preempt. Now even if the opponents get to slam, odds are that declarer will misguess the heart position and go down.